FCC Defies Red-Baiters, Backs Watson, Dodd

News from Midwest Production Centers —See Page 4

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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FCC Defies Kerr Group Red Baiting

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 27. — The Federal Communications Commission has thrown down the gauntlet to the red-baiters in Congress who would purge the government of progressive and anti-fascist employes.

By a 4 to 3 vote, the members of the Commission flatly refused late yesterday to discharge William E. Dodd and Goodwin Watson despite the allegation of the Kerr Committee of the House that they were "subversive."

The report on Dodd and Watson which was approved by four of the seven Commissioners was in many respects an important and significant document It said: **"In practical effect these men have only been farsighted and aggressive in opposing Nazism and fascism."**

The report pointed out that they deserved credit rather than condemnation for perceiving **"earlier than many of their countrymen the rising menace of the Nazis, fascists and Japanese."**

"Spurred on by this insight, they sought by speech, by writing and by cooperation with others working toward similar ends to awaken their countrymen to the peril which became manifest to all Americans at Pearl Harbor.

"We do not, of course, endorse every word these men have uttered or every action they have taken, but we believe that right of freedom of speech which the Constitution guarantees to every person embraces even those with whom we disagree."

THEIR STAND

"As Commissioners," the report said, "we are sworn to uphold the Constitution and the laws of the United States. We are obliged to preserve their orderly processes. We cannot in good conscience take a course of action which, however politic and easy, may violate the process of law and of free speech."

The Commission challenged the Kerr Committee's contention that Dodd and Watson should be fired lie opinion."

"We hold public opinion in high because they had been allegedly found guilty by the "court of pub- regard," **the Commissioners said, "and we believe that the conclusion of public opinion over a period of a century and a half has been that men shall be afforded due process and not convicted upon the basis of rumor or public opinion."**

The Commission declared that "there is good reason to believe that

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JOHN ARNDT

Labor, Pioneers Will Be There Too on Sunday

By Art Shields

Anti-fascist German-American bakers, pioneers of trade unionism in New York, will take part in the great labor rally for the invasion of Europe at Yankee Stadium, next Sunday, May 2.

German-American bakers, like John Arndt, 75, of Local 1, have marched in every united labor parade for two generations.

They will take part in the Second Front demonstration at the Stadium under the banner of Local 1, the cornerstone local of the AFL Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union.

Bakers from every AFL local in the city will be there at the rally. The whole bakery workers joint board, representing 22,000 workers in almost every bakery in New York, has endorsed the country's greatest war demonstration.

The bakers' joint board is mobilizing its members for the Stadium rally through a special committee, including Frank Dutto, chairman of the board, and Wesley Wood, treasurer and Louis Weintraub, the secretary.

BACK TO MARX'S DAY

The German-American bakers at Local One's headquarters at 350 E. 85th St., in the heart of Yorkville, are proud of their history.

Their union goes back to 1853, when Joseph Weydemeyer, who collaborated with Karl Marx and Frederick Engels in the German revolution of 1848, formed the Arbeiterbund, a political movement to boost labor organization in America.

The bakers' union was one of the first fruits of Weydemeyer's organizing drive. And bakers followed Weydemeyer into Lincoln's armies in 1861, when the war president gave a commission to Marx's friend.

They were not deterred by the cry of "Communist," which the Copperhead red-baiters raised in that day.

Happiest of all Local One's members next Sunday will be John Arndt, 75, who has demonstrated

(Continued on Page 6)

31,000 Out, As Lewis Talks Strike

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UP). Vice Chairman George W. Taylor of the War Labor Board announced tonight that the WLB will "take up first thing tomorrow morning' a report that President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers has called a general strike of the UMW's 450,000 soft coal miners effective at midnight Friday.

Declining to forecast what the Board's action would be, he told reporters: "You may be sure the Board will put this new development at the head of its docket."

As strikes in bituminous coal fields spread to involve more than 31,000 miners, John L. Lewis yesterday served notice that the "mine workers will not trespass upon company property" after contracts expire on Friday midnight.

Asked to explain the strikes that were already progressing in Pennsylvania, Alabama and Kentucky with an estimated loss of 100,000 tons of coal daily, Lewis replied "no comment at this time."

This was the real answer from the mine union's president to the government's appeal for uninterrupted coal output, so essential for war industries, pending War Labor Board decision in the dispute.

Mr. Lewis was interviewed at Hotel Roosevelt as he released a copy of a letter of reply to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins that the union's policy committee had just approved. The letter informing Miss Perkins that the contracts are due to expire on Friday night, and charging the operators with "abandoning" the conferences, suggests that the government direct the owners to "return forthwith and work out a settlement through collective bargaining, without political limitations."

Charging the operators with making no counter-proposals but merely rejecting the union's demands,

(Continued on Page 6)

Urge Byrnes to Save 'Labeling'

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The labor movement is appealing over the head of OPA Administrator Prentiss Brown to Economic Stabilizer James F. Byrnes, to save the grade labeling program.

A telegram to Byrnes to this effect was sent today by the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries.

Similar protests against Brown's decision to abandon grade labeling are expected from the CIO and AFL within the next day or two.

OPA officials were working today on the exact terminology of the statement announcing that Brown has scuttled the grade labeling program.

There is no question, however, that Brown has made his decision and has communicated it to OPA officials.

As a face saving device, Brown is suggesting that grade labeling be contained in invoices sent to retailers by the canners and the consumers be shown the invoices on demand.

Labor and consumers reject this proposal as meaningless and ineffective.

It is a significant fact that Brown first made his decision known to representatives of the National Canners Association, which led the fight against grade labeling, at a meeting yesterday.

Brown had previously met with the Canners Association last week and was apparently persuaded by them to drop grade labeling.

Czech Commander Gets Lenin Award

(By United Press)

The Moscow Radio reported Tuesday that Col. L. I. Svoboda, commander of the Czechoslovak unit fighting with the Red Army, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for "exemplary execution of fighting tasks."

The broadcast, recorded by the Office of War Information, said the award was presented in the Kremlin by President Mikhail Kalinin, in the presence of the Czechoslovak military mission to Russia.

SEN. JAMES E. MURRAY

Sen. Murray, Marcantonio Hit Pole Gov't

Both United States Senator James R. Murray, liberal Montana Democrat, and Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party leader from New York, denounced the Polish government-in-exile's intrigues against the United Nations in sharp statements yesterday.

The president of the Jewish People's Committee, Max Perlow, spoke out with equal sharpness against the pro-fascist Polish disrupters.

Senator Murray in Washington bluntly said that "it looks as if the Polish government-in-exile has fallen for Hitler propaganda."

DISRUPT UNITY

Murray declared that both the United States and Britain "have the responsibility to restrain the exiled governments in London from engaging in intrigues against Russia or any other United Nations.

"After all, these governments are guests of England, and they shouldn't be permitted to disrupt the unity of the United Nations," the Montana Senator continued.

MARCANTONIO SPEAKS OUT

Marcantonio said that the Soviet Government, in its denunciation of Polish-Hitler collaborationists, has dealt a smashing blow to the fascist forces.

MARCANTONIO

"In this war," Mr. Marcantonio told the Daily Worker, "we know who our enemies are on the military front. There it is a matter of fighting the open and avowed enemy. But the most difficult task in this war is to find the disguised enemy, who pretends friendship at the same time he is collaborating with Hitler.

Mr. Marcantonio continued:

"In ripping the mask from the face of this pro-fascist clique, the Soviet Union has rendered an invaluable service to the cause of the United Nations. In my opinion, Mr. Molotov's statement not only unmasked some of our enemies, but will have a tremen-

(Continued on Page 4)

Yanks 10 Miles from Mateur; Soviets Bomb Enemy in Kuban; 1,350 Ton Raid Hits Duisburg

17 Nazi Planes Downed by AA Fire

LONDON, April 27 (UP).—Soviet field guns, mortars and airplanes raked German fortifications, communication lines and airdromes today along the southern front from the Kuban to the Chuguyev sector of the Donets Front southeast of Kharkov.

The Red Army Tuesday noon communique, recorded from the Moscow Radio, said that many fires and explosions had been caused by Red Air Force fleets which attacked several enemy airdromes in the Kuban. It was added that a Soviet anti-aircraft battery had shot down 17 German planes during the last few days.

West of Rostov, on the Sea of Azov coast, Soviet artillery in heavy bombardments destroyed seven enemy dugouts and pillboxes, wrecked an ammunition train and destroyed a trench mortar battery, the communique said.

South of Balakleya, toward the southern end of the Donets River front, the Soviet Air Force scored direct hits on 12 planes in a raid on one of a series of German airdromes they attacked, the noon communique said.

In addition, they attacked large railroad stations in the enemy rear, smashed several military trains and caused a big explosions, the communique reported.

Artillerymen in the Balakleya sector were credited with demolishing a number of enemy pillboxes and destroying an artillery battery.

North of Chuguyev the Red artillerymen smashed five enemy dugouts and pillboxes, silenced two artillery batteries and killed many of the 300-odd German troops whom they dispersed, the communique said.

AFL Paper Assails Dies

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, April 27.—For the first time in its history, the Cleveland Citizen, AFL paper, takes a rap at Martin Dies and his undemocratic technique.

In an article today, the paper comments:

"Any doubts anyone might have about the policies of Congressman Martin Dies would be speedily resolved if the Texan had his uninhibited way in the world—Dies is right, for he says so himself.

This week he introduced legislation in Congress which would bar from Federal Service anyone who has belonged to a "subversive" organization, with or without further investigation.

"Who'd define subversive? Why, Dies, of course!"

Soviet Paper Shows Guilt Of Polish Imperialists

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 27 (ICN).—The aggressive designs of Polish imperialists led to the government complicity with Hitler which compelled the Soviet Union to break off diplomatic relations, Izvestia, official organ of the USSR declares. Territorial aspirations in the Soviet Ukraine, Soviet Byelo-Russia and Soviet Lithuania provided the roots for the hostile slander campaign launched by the Polish government-in-exile, the newspaper asserts. Its statement, headed "Reply of the USSR to Hitler's Polish Accomplices," follow:

"For two weeks the German fascist press has been raving, spreading a monstrous slander against the Soviet Union, exerting every effort to cover up the new crime perpetrated by the Hitlerites against the Polish people, to absolve themselves of responsibility for their crimes.

"For two weeks the Hitlerite slanderers outdid themselves in the venomous slandering of the Soviet Union, painting with sadistic thoroughness the 'bolshevik atrocities' invented by themselves, and resorting to obvious forgery calculated to deceive the innocent or people who fail to see the mass of crude lies, slander and provocations dished up by the Hitlerites.

HITLER PROVOCATION

"The Hitlerite provocators are using every means, trying to accelerate the realization of their unspeakable aims and not only to cover their crimes but to try at the same time to strike a blow at the unity of the anti-Hitler camp and undermine the friendship of the Soviet and Polish peoples.

"The Hitler cutthroats who have outraged the world by the countless examples of their monstrous atrocities, their indescribable cruelty and barbarity, who have been and are exterminating hundreds of thousands of Poles in Poland proper, who devastated Polish territory and drove tens of thousands of the sons and daughters of Poland into accursed German fascist slavery, who have drenched with blood every inch of ground on which Hitler's soldiers have set foot, who are mercilessly trampling upon and de-

(Continued on Page 2)

Polish Gov't Cancels Reply

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The Polish regime in London cancelled its scheduled reply to yesterday's Soviet note breaking off relations after the premier, Wladislaw Sikorski, and foreign minister, Edward Raczynski, conferred with Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden.

The British cabinet met immediately after the conference, said United Press reports. Earlier in the day the United States ambassador, John G. Winant, had conferred with Alexander Bogomolov, who is the Soviet ambassador to all the exiled governments in London.

These conferences were cited by United Press as a sign of British and American concern with the crisis caused by the Polish government's hostility to the USSR and there was some speculation of attempted mediation.

Meanwhile reports from Moscow said that the Polish ambassador, Tadeusz Romer, was still there, although planning to leave soon for Kuibyshev.

United Press correspondents in Moscow said that in the original Russian text of Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov's note the word "prervat" was used, meaning a "suspension or interruption," instead of the stronger word "porvat" which means a complete break.

On this basis, said the UP correspondent, there was some hope that relations between the Polish crowd in London and the USSR might be restored providing that the bitterly anti-Soviet elements, whom Molotov said were in contact with the Nazis, were removed.

Allied Forces Drive Ahead on All Fronts

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, April 27 (UP).—The British First Army crossed the Medjerda River today and drove on over levelling country to within six miles of Tebourba and 21 of Tunis and military quarters said the next 48 hours might be decisive in the last battle for Africa.

Supporting the sudden British thrust northeast of Medjez-El-Bab were American forces who drove within 10 miles of Mateur on the rugged north front and British armed formations which threatened to cut the road to Tunis above Pont Du Fahs.

French troops seized the last peaks overlooking Pont Du Fahs from the southwest and had that gateway to the plain of Tunis under artillery range while the British Eighth Army's left flank was reported moving up to the critical Pont Du Fahs area from the east coast area.

But it was the First Army's northern wing which posed the most critical threat to the carefully laid but now deeply dented Axis defenses. The British veered suddenly across the Medjerda after working their way across the ridges lining the western bank and finally cleaning out the key enemy position on "Long-Stop"-Hill. With the fall of Long-Stop, the Axis was reported in retreat on that sector.

The new American advance was scored on the south side of the Djebel Ahiod-Jefna Road, front dispatches said. But on the north side the doughboys suffered a local setback when they fought their way to within 75 yards of the summit of Djebel Azag, a key in the tough Jefna position, only to be thrown back to the bottom.

On the land sector northwest of Pont Du Fahs it was a rough and bloody tank battle for every yard and while losses were severe for both sides the Germans were reported suffering by far the heavier. Front dispatches said 54 more Axis tanks had been destroyed in the last four days.

There were no signs yet, however, that the Tunisian enemy would give in and the Germans still were trying to supply and replenish their beleaguered armies regardless of the cost. Allied fighter bombers blew up

(Continued on Page 3)

Heaviest Raid Hits Duisburg

LONDON, April 27 (UP).—Britain's mighty four-engined bombers showered 30 tons of bombs a minute on Duisburg, Europe's greatest inland port, for 45 minutes last night in a raid that compared with the 1,000-plane attack on Cologne last May, the Air Ministry News Service said tonight.

Last night's raiding force was believed considerably smaller in number than the massed fleet of planes that pulverized Cologne, but its bulk consisted of Halifaxes, Lancasters and Stirlings whose average bomb load is greater than that of the mixed force that participated in the Cologne raid.

A total of 1,350 tons of bombs, ranging from four-ton block-busters to two pound incendiaries, battered Duisburg. This compared with the 1,500 tons dropped in the crushing raid on Cologne.

Seventeen planes were lost in last night's raid on Duisburg, one of Germany's most important industrial centers as well as a vital link in its communications. A town of some 450,000 inhabitants, it is situated on a canal linking the Ruhr and the Rhine.

"The RAF raided Duisburg in great strength," an Air Ministry communique said. "The attack was one of the heaviest yet made on Germany and preliminary reports indicate that the bombing was highly concentrated."

Who's Who in the Pro-Nazi Pole Gov't

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

When the Soviet Union broke off relations with the Polish government-in-exile yesterday, the question arose of just what this Polish government is.

Americans are accustomed to think of governments as deriving their just power from the "consent of the governed."

That's just what this government-in-exile isn't. It's a group of self-appointed inheritors of the mantle which the old Polish crew left behind when they fled their country in September, 1939.

Having blocked collective security, worked with the Nazis against the Soviet Union, the old government, associated with the evil name of Col. Joseph Beck, failed to defend the Polish nation, and a new group took over.

The new group was composed largely of elements intimately tied up, not only with Joseph Beck, but with the whole camarilla of reactionary landlords, big industrialists and army officers that had backed Marshal Joseph Pilsudski's anti-labor, anti-Semitic, anti-peasant regime since 1926.

PICKED SIKORSKI

For a while this crowd sojourned in an old castle in Angers, France, and then proceeded to London. They picked Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski as prime minister and commander-in-chief.

Sikorski had spent his early days not in Poland, but in Galicia, then part of Austro-Hungary. He is politically an independent but a member of the National-Democrats, the so-called "Endeks," the leading reactionary party in Poland.

Sikorski's own position gained strength only after the signature of the Soviet-Polish agreement of July, 1941. But he never became

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The Fix-Everything Lady

By Beth McHenry

The lady who keeps the fix-everything shop in the next street from us talks in a friendly way with her customers when she works on lamps or electric iron cords or makes keys in a funny old type of machine that she operates by hand.

She talks a great deal about religion because the war has disturbed everything, including that, and she can't understand why God didn't just strike Hitler dead right at the start. She said of course she didn't know how bad Hitler would become and perhaps other Americans didn't realize either, but God should have known surely. And she shakes her dark head above her work and tries to figure it out.

ABOUT RUSSIANS, TOO

Sometimes this lady talks religion in a general sense, comparing the Baptists with the Methodists and speaking of a period when she leaned toward Ethical Culture. Now she practices a kind of over-all religion, friendly to all sects and more or less of the do-good-and-all-will-be-well-with-you school.

The other day she was talking about the Russians and their fearlessness in battle and she spoke with annoyance of a customer of her's who talked against the Soviet Union. She said I've never been quite so mad, and I'm a patient woman. She said, if ever I wanted to throw a customer right out of my shop it was then. When you're in business you can't argue too much with your customers, she said, but believe me there's some of them whose trade I don't want and she's one.

This woman came into the shop, she said, with the Journal-American under her arm and began to prattle the fascist story of Polish executions and said it's a shame the way people are falling for the Reds. And that isn't all, said my friend in the shop, that customer had the nerve to say our boys had gone across to defend the Russians. I tell you, said the shop woman, it was just her good luck that I'm a self-disciplined woman or I'd of put her out with my hands and thrown everything in this shop after her.

SOVIETS CARRY BURDEN

Now I'm ready to give ourselves the credit for whatever we're doing, she said, but believe me I think I'd be a pretty bad American if I hadn't the courage to say that the Russians have carried the whole burden of everything to date and if I'm here safe in my shop puttering away with lamps and stoves it's because of the Red Army, God bless them.

The fix-everything lady had tears in her eyes when she said this and yet she's not the crying kind for she's had great personal losses and borne them bravely. And it seemed to me that the way she said this thing was the way all the small people who make up big America are beginning to feel—gratitude to the Red Army and shame for ourselves that we've let them do so much.

MassesForum to Hear Cassidy

Must the Second Front wait until the African campaign is over? Will it first be necessary to clean up Sardinia and Sicily before invading Europe? How will the break between the Soviet Union and the Polish government affect the war effort? These and many similar questions that concern the people of the country will be dealt with by leaders in the world of political and military thought on Friday evening at Mecca Temple when New Masses introduces its symposium on the question "Can We Win the War Now?"

Speakers include Henry C. Cassidy, who will be making his first public appearance in this country after serving in Moscow for several years as the Associated Press correspondent. Another participant will be Major George Fielding Eliot, author of a number of books on military strategy, a member of the U. S. Army Intelligence Reserve and at present the military columnist for the Herald Tribune.

HEADLINES AND BY-LINES . . .

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FIRST SUCCESSES OF A CAMPAIGN

By Hans Berger

Place a standing order with your newsdealer and READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!

Closing of the 'Sack' In Tunisia

By a Veteran Commander

THE most important advances on the Tunisian front during the last 24 hours have been scored by General Patton's Second U.S. Army Corps and by the northern French column.

On the War Fronts

Patton is within artillery range of the important key point of Mateur and the French have edged up to three miles of the lake which lies just west of Lake Bizerte. The capture of Mateur by American troops would deprive the Axis troops of their remaining freedom of maneuver in the northern corner and would limit them to the use of the road which runs around Lake Bizerte. On the other hand, the French could by skirting Lake Garaet Achkel cut that last road from the west, near Sidi Ahmed. If this maneuver were successful the orifice of the Tunisian sack would be tied.

Meanwhile, General Anderson is advancing ever closer to Tebourba, threatening to cut the Axis troops in two along the line Medjez-el-Bab-Tunis.

Further south another French column is within a few miles of Pont-du-Fahs.

Least spectacular at this moment are the action of Montgomery's Eighth British Army. This is quite understandable for it is not in the interest of the Allied Command to push too hard on the bottom of the "sack" at this moment.

• • •

A GREAT air battle has obviously been raging for a week or so over the Taman Peninsula and the Luftwaffe has been in for a terrific pasting. The Germans had thrown in the best on wings they had in order to crack the Soviet lines, but the Red Air Force not only held its own, but managed to raid the German airdromes in the Crimea repeatedly.

Nothing spectacular happened on the other sectors, but the northern front will bear close watching the next couple of weeks.

• • •

In the air over Europe the RAF has resumed its mass raids after a week's lull by pounding Duisburg with 1,000 tons of bombs.

• • •

NEWS from the Pacific front discloses for the first time that General MacArthur's troops are only a few miles from the Japanese New Guinea base of Salamaua. When last heard from they were scores of miles away from it.

Generally speaking, the panic-cries about an impending Japanese invasion of Australia have subsided.

American fliers continue to pound Kiska and Attu at the rate of a dozen times a day. To us the mystery still is this: what can there be left if the bombing is at all effective? American fliers have a fine reputation for precision bombing. The only explanation is that they are forced to bomb at random through fog and clouds.

• • •

The Japanese have launched a new offensive on the Anhwei-Honan border in China. Their objective is the Peiping-Hankow railroad. The offensive is being conducted by 40,000 enemy troops. The Chinese troops are resisting stubbornly but have not yet been able to stem the onslaught.

Keeping the Score

Proudly displaying the battle flag of their submarine are Lieut. Arnold G. Plemons, of San Francisco, and First Class Seaman G. E. Hoppe, of Joppa, Md. The sub has just returned from a successful trip in the Pacific. The two small Japanese flags represent enemy ships definitely sunk; the torpedo device in the upper left hand corner represents two torpedo hits on another enemy ship.

Swedish City To Hold United May Day Rally

STOCKHOLM, April 27 (ICN).—The trade union organizations in Bofors, center of Sweden's war industry, have decided to hold a joint May Day demonstration with the Communists and Socialists, it is announced here. A similar decision has been endorsed by the trade union cartels in the Stockholm suburbs of Sundbyberg, Kinkoeping and in other places.

The newspaper **Ny Dag** publishes the May Day appeal of the Communist Party of Sweden "Against Fascism, for the Freedom of the Peoples," which reads in part:

"For the fourth time in the difficult conditions of a new world war the working class is carrying out an international review of its forces.

"Mankind is suffering greatly under the scourge of war but the object of the struggle—the destruction of fascist barbarism—imbues the defenders of the peoples with courage and confidence. The war machine of fascism will be smashed and the peoples will again win their freedom."

The appeal stresses that Sweden imbues the defenders of the peoples with courage and confidence. The war machine of fascism will be smashed and the peoples will again win their freedom."

SMASH FASCISM

The appeal stresses that Eweden has succeeded so far in preserving peace, thanks to the fact that Germany's aggressive forces have been routed by the peoples and the army of the Soviet Union and also thanks to the growing determination of the Swedish people.

"However," continues the appeal, "there are forces which are trying to get Sweden to join with the Axis bloc.

"Uncalled for concessions have been made by the Swedish government to the Germans and their allies to help them conduct the war and oppress other peoples, including our fraternal Norwegian people. These concessions which compromise Sweden in the eyes of the democratic countries must be cut short.

Bolivia Extends Siege Despite War on Axis

LA PAZ, April 27.—When a Bolivian reporter asked Vice-President Henry A. Wallace what he thought of Bolivia's declaration of war, recommended by the Supreme Defense Council the day Wallace arrived in La Paz, he replied that it came as a complete surprise. It was an equal surprise to almost everyone in Bolivia, **Allied Labor News** reports.

Part of the explanation for the abrupt action is the fact that the state of siege, invoked to smash a strike in the Patino tin mines in December, expired on March 15. Under the state of siege, limited by the Bolivian constitution to 90 days, mining districts were governed by martial law, meetings of more than three persons were prohibited and virtually every important union leader was arrested and confined in remote parts of the country.

When the state of siege expired, Minister of the Interior Zilvetti Arce warned labor that the Busch Decree of April, 1938, remained in force and "drastic punitive measures" could still be employed against "agitators and extremists"—terms which are applied regularly to the elected leaders of the Confederation of Bolivian Workers (CSTB). Nevertheless, most of the arrested unionists have been released. Aurelio Alcoba, general secretary of the CSTB, arrived in La Paz last week after a long voyage on foot and horseback from Pelechuco.

PROLONGS SIEGE

Asked about the declaration of war this week, a government official said: "It seemed the only means of prolonging the state of siege till the end of the war." La Razon has announced that no military mobilization is contemplated, but that "industrial mobilization" will follow immediately.

General Antenor Ichazo, Chief of Staff, explained further that the measure was designed to increase the production of strategic raw materials, which, he said, will remain Bolivia's most important contribution to the United Nations. To this end, the General continued, troops will be sent into the tin and tungsten mines, the rubber plantations and the oil fields. The Army will take over the control of the railways.

Labor's reaction is complicated by several factors: the Defense Council, author of the decree, includes men who were responsible for the December massacre of strikers in Catavi; labor's memories are still fresh of the Chaco War of 1930-35, which set back democracy for a generation in both Bolivia and Paraguay.

All sections of Bolivian labor, however, oppose Nazi-fascism, and the CSTB executive committee, which will meet as soon as a majority of its members reach La Paz from their places of confinement, is expected to approve the decree. At the same time, according to present indications, the CSTB will demand that anti-labor, pro-Axis cabinet members be removed, that a government of national unity be formed, and that the state of war be not employed as an excuse for introducing forced labor in Bolivia.

Rally Tonight To Hear Minor

Robert Minor, Assistant General Secretary of the Communist Party, will address a representative gathering of residents of the Lower East Side tonight at 8:30, at the East Side Victory Center, 137 Henry Street, in a meeting called by the Communist Party, 1st A. D. East, to call for th Second Land Front in Europe now. The meeting will be called upon for volunteers to donate blood to the blood-bank of the Red Cross, by a representative of the Red Cross.

Entertainment will be furnished by Laura Duncan, well-known Negro singer Admision is free.

"Looking for PRODUCTION NEWS?"

Don't miss Geo. Morris' Labor News on Page 5.

A regular D.W. feature.

Giraud Backs Anti-Semitic Program

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The extraordinary leisureliness with which General Henri Honore Giraud is removing the anti-Semitic laws instituted by Vichy in North Africa is now understandable. It is because he has plans of his own for instituting anti-Semitic regulations.

Documentary evidence was made public Monday by the French Republican Committee, a new organization of Frenchmen in the United States, revealing that General Giraud plans to reduce the Jews in France to a condition of inferior citizenship, in violation of the laws of the French Republic and in direct opposition to the program of the De Gaullists and of the United Nations.

The statement issued by the French Republican Committee, copyrighted by the **Overseas News Agency, Inc.**, gives the text of a memorandum issued allegedly by General Giraud's High Command at Algiers in January. It contains the following significant clauses:

"1. Jewish commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men in the reserve will generally be assigned to special non-combatant work units.

"2. This measure appears necessary in order to avoid having the entire Jewish population gain the title of war veteran, which might prejudice the status to be given these people after the war."

ABROGATION OF LIBERTY

This memorandum, kept confidential on General Giraud's orders, was signed by Major General Rene-Jacques-Adolphe Prioux of General Giraud's command and by General Louchet, director of personnel, and issued for the generals commanding French troops in North Africa. It is dated Algiers, Jan. 30, 1943; its title is, "The Use of Jews in the Army," and it bears the code numbers, "40C—MGJ—CAB."

Paul Jacob, secretary general of the French Republican Committee which made the memorandum public, declared:

"This measure, and the reasons invoked, are the proof that General Giraud and his staff envisage a new status for the French population of Jewish faith after the war and thus the abrogation of the liberty and equality established for all citizens as a result of the French Revolution."

Mr. Jacob is himself a reserve officer in the French Army, and was a prisoner of the Germans in France for three months before making his escape. In French civil life he had been an attorney, and now in New York is on the staff of the New School for Social Research.

2 CP May Day Rallies for Miners

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 27.—The coal miners of the anthracite region will receive the May Day message of the Communist Party this year over Wilkes-Barre radio station WBAX on Friday, April 30, 9:15 P. M. Charles Spencer, Communist Party organizer of the anthracite region, will make the address on "The Miners Program for Victory."

On Saturday, May 1, 7:30 P. M. there will be a May Day meeting in Scranton, at Grudi's Hall, 1610 Washburn Street, under the auspices of the United May Day Committee of Lackawana County. A Soviet film "Frontiers on the Danube" will be shown, and speakers from various organizations will address the gathering.

Press Discusses Soviet-Pole Break

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Reactions of the New York press to the breaking off of Soviet relations with the Polish regime in London almost unanimously take the line suggested by an unofficial State Department source: that both sides have fallen into a regrettable dispute from which only the Nazis will profit.

This is evidently only a cautious and preliminary reaction to the real issues involved. No newspaper, excepting PM, deals with the basic Soviet charge of a contact between the Polish emigres and Nazi Germany. Nor do they deal with the continued refusal to treat the USSR as the great and first-rate power that it is.

The New York **Times** opens with the issue of the 10,000 Polish officers allegedly shot by Soviet authorities, while it says the fact that "the Poles raised this particular issue is unfortunate," it even-handedly criticizes the Soviet Union for "abruptly breaking off relations."

The **Times** says this is "scarcely an answer to the charge" itself, and observes that the Soviet note raised "delicate border questions," indicating that "beyond the immediate issue are more fundamental differences."

A GOOD WISH

The **Times**, which has itself again and again raised suspicions against the USSR and actively campaigned against the integrity of Soviet borders, comes to the pious conclusion, which we hope will not change again tomorrow, that the United Nations are "united by the very simple and very elementary effort to survive and win in a common life-and-death struggle against a common foe."

"All other considerations, including all issues about borders and the post-war world, sink into the background. For the fundamental issues of this war can no longer be settled by diplomacy, but must be settled by blood and iron on the battlefields."

The New York **Herald Tribune** takes virtually the same line, a shocking contradiction to its own excellent editorials in support of the Soviet Union's attitude on the integrity of its frontiers, and in criticism of the Berle-Bullitt refusal to deal with the USSR as a great and equal ally.

The **Herald-Tribune** says that "Polish statesmanship should have avoided making an issue of the German charge of mass executions" but considers that "both sides in the dispute have been guilty of the precise errors into which Hitler has ceaselessly sought to entrap them."

IGNORES COLLUSION

The **Herald Tribune** also adopts the general line that everything must be done to end this "deplorable" break in relations, ignoring the Soviet charge of collusion between the Polish government and Germany.

It develops in some detail the notion that "relations between Russia and her allies suffer from old deep-rooted suspicions," and concludes on the "need for further study of the bases of Allied unity . . . the search for methods which will permit consultation on disputes of this kind before they reach dangerous proportions."

The New York **Sun** parrots the line of the two big morning papers, and in a very superior way chides the USSR for "explosions of temper" which in "war-time can be exceedingly expensive." The **World-Telegram** and the **Journal-American** do not comment editorially.

The New York **Post** confines itself to a weak evasion of the basic thesis of the Soviet note. The **Post** asks "What's the Trouble?" as though the long series of provocations by the Polish government-in-exile had not been published before.

The **Post** does however ask, "Why are we, in particular, so remote from Russia that we do not even seem to be able to talk these things over before they happen?"

HEART OF ISSUE

PM's editorial, while beginning on the note of "regret" and developing the theme of the necessity of a "grand political strategy for Europe as well as a grand military strategy," finally gets down to the hear of some issues raised by Foreign Minister Molotov.

PM notes "the air of strong improbability" in the Polish charges and says the story of the massacre of Polish officers "simply does not jibe with what we know of Soviet behavior" but "does jibe with Nazi behavior."

"One can only conclude,' says **PM**, "that since they (the Polish regime) are surely not naive . . . in this case their behavior was shaped by their fear and hatred of Russia."

PM says "the crux of the matter lies in the nature of Polish ruling groups," observing "it is no secret that **"the feudal landowners, the reactionary generals, the Fascist-minded politicians have not been stripped of their power."**

The editorial notes that governments composed of such people like the Greek and Yugoslav governments in exile also "can never be the basis for an eduring peace in Europe" and says "America must not flinch from responsibility" for recognizing that fact.

It indicts the Polish ruling group "as having little moral claim upon us"; "it is not they but the mass of Polish people who have suffered so heroically under Nazi brutality" to whom America must look.

PM concludes by calling for a "Polish government that can lead the Polish people to a new Europe," and says American policy must assist in that quest with "clean hands."

Cubans Gave Litvinov Warm Welcome

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Cuba, April 13 (Delayed).—The diplomatic mission of Soviet Ambassador Litvinov to Cuba was the occasion for warm demonstrations of friendship and solidarity of the Cuban people with the Soviet Union.

Among the events tendered in honor of the Soviet statesman was a luncheon at the High Technological Center in Ceiba del Agua, near Havana. In the visitors' book, Mr. Litvinov wrote: "I have been deeply moved by the idea which gave birth to this institution, by the perfect organization established and by the care and extraordinary conditions under which it functions. This institution gives great credit to the President of the Republic who I have been informed is the initiator of it, and for which he has continued to be interested to facilitate its development and extension."

The Soviet Ambassador took a special interest in the visit arranged for him to the Clinic for Working Mothers, the biggest establishment of its kind in the Americas. He evidenced particular joy watching the little tots playing in the Cradle Ward.

LABOR GREETS SOVIETS

At a special luncheon arranged during his visit Litvinov received for the Soviet people greetings from the Confederation of Labor of Cuba. He asked the special committee of the Cuban confederation to greet in his name all the workers of Cuba.

In the visitors book he expressed his warm reactions to his tour of the institution: "I am sure that I am one of the many who have expressed their admiration for this hospital, excellently organized. Although I am not a specialist, I can well appreciate its value in the service of the working people. I wish the management greater successes and I am grateful to them for their amiability in showing me the hospital and giving me full information and explanations."

Hudson to Speak In Newark Tonite

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, April 27.—War workers from Northern New Jersey plants will hear Roy Hudson, member of the Communist Party's national committee, speak at Continental Auditorium, 982 Broad St., Wednesday night at 8 P.M.

Mr. Hudson will discuss trends and developments in the labor movement and President Roosevelt's April 8 "hold-the-line" executive order. Active trade unionists from electrical, automobile, steel and other industries have been invited.

Who's Who in the Pro-Nazi Pole Gov't

(Continued from Page 1)

more than a buffer of the stronger forces in the government all around him.

In fact, as soon as the treaty was signed, three members of his cabinet resigned. Leader of this group was a certain Gen. Casimir Sosnowski chief of Poland's armed forces from 1927 to 1935, and old Pilsudski man, bitter enemy of Polish democracy as well as of the Soviet Union.

Chief figure in the government is the president, Wladislaw Raczkiewicz. He owned great properties in what was formerly eastern Poland, had been appointed head of the Polish Senate by Pilsudski and was president of the "World Association of Poles Living Abroad," patterned after similar Nazi and Hungarian groups.

Raczkiewicz was the governor of Crakow province. Peasants there remember very well the many occasions when this gentleman ordered bloodshed against humble citizens petitioning for civil rights and better prices on their crops.

Another "independent" National-Democrat is the present foreign minister of the government, Edward Raczynski. He had been ambassador to London in the hey-day of appeasement, was appointed by Col. Beck to that post, and is associated with the Munich agreement, at which Poland grabbed away the Teschen area from Czechoslovakia.

Other cabinet members include: two from the so - called Peasants Party, an association of big landlords, having nothing in common with the average peasant. Many a time, the **Daily Worker** learns, peasants protesting the policies of this landlord outfit were shot down. Chief figure in the cabinet representing this group is Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, the vice-president of the government.

Two members of the Polish Socialist Party are in the government, a party having nothing in common with Socialism and bitterly opposed to the USSR. One of their leaders, Kwapinski, was recently in the United States.

Then there are two Endeks—National Democrats—the traditional and basic reactionary party of big industrialists and landlords.

In addition to five independents among which are Sikorski, Raczynski and the war minister M. Kukiel, there are two members of the Polish Party of Labor, another misnomer, a clerical group with an anti-trade union policy.

This is only part of the set-up. Outside of the government proper, but exerting a powerful influence on the cabinet and represented in the quasi-parliamentary body, the National Council, is the so-called "Camp of National Poland."

This is a pressure group of the most bitter enemies of the USSR, friends of Ribbentrop and Goering, and was organized by the notorious Adam Koc.

The "Camp of National Poland" includes the right wing of the Endeks; the Falanga, admirers of clerical fascism; the National Radicals; and the OZN, which is the outright fascist party directly inheriting the Joseph Beck tradition.

An important figure is the finance minister, Henry Strassburger, a Pole of German origin who headed a combination of the Bankers Association and the National Manufacturers Ass'n, known as the "Levitan." Strassburger is the key man of the biggest moneyed groups in Poland.

What we have then is a peculiar setup in which the decisive policy-making and policy-influencing forces are both inside and outside of the cabinet itself. But the cabinet heeds their wishes and their propaganda.

CONNECTIONS ABROAD

This crowd is intimately linked with elements abroad, notably a former finance minister, Ignacy Matushevski, the leader of the pro-fascists in the United States.

Representatives of the Peasants Party, the Polish Socialist Party and the independent National Democrats, themselves anti-Soviet but endeavoring to maintain some kind of democratic pretense, are thoroughly under the heel of the "Camp of National Poland."

Sikorski was the figurehead representing the struggle of all these forces. In recent months, the distinctions among them as far as eastern boundaries are concerned, has been blurred and finally eliminated.

A complicated crew, isn't it? All of them maneuvering on the pinhead of their self-established government-in-exile. None of them have any real contact with the Polish people, whom they fear even more than the Nazis.

Soviet Gov't Paper Shows Guilt of Polish Imperialist Aides of Nazis

(Continued from Page 1)

stroying the culture and freedom of the Polish people—these same Hitlerite murderers are now trying to pose as well-meaning exposers of crimes perpetrated by themselves in the forest of Katyn!

"It is sufficient to recall the millions of victims of Hitler terror who fell under the blow of the German butchers in the countries enslaved, devastated and bled by the Hitler occupation forces to realize at once and to expose the incredible cynicism of the provocative game started by the Hitlerite slanderers. Moreover it has been exposed primarily by those who have experienced the horrors of the Hitler tyranny.

HOSTILE CAMPAIGN

"Nevertheless Polish government circles, with the Polish government at their head, have not done this. More than this, the Polish government seized at once on this Hitlerite slander and signalled its official press to back up this provocative campaign. Simultaneously with the German fascist press, the Polish newspapers and radio initiated a hostile campaign against the USSR.

"Hypocritically declaring in an official communique that it has grown accustomed to the lies of German propaganda and understands the aim of its 'exposures,' the Polish government, in practice, supported these 'exposures' and immediately after the German fascist liars disgorged their foul lies joined in the fascist slander campaign.

"The Polish government did not deem it necessary to address the Soviet Government on this matter. It acted behind the back of the Soviet Government. The Polish government brought the Ministry of National Defense to the stage where, on April 16, that is, three days after the German forgeries about the Polish officers were first published, it issued a communique similar to the Hitlerite statements. On April 17 the Polish government itself came out with an identical statement, thus giving free rein to a hostile slander campaign against the USSRR.

"Staging an incredibly insolent and lying investigation comedy, the Hitlerite authorities secured the participation of Polish pro-fascists from occupied Poland. Naturally this 'investigation,' conducted without the participation of the Soviet Government on territory occupied by the Germans in conditions of unbearable Hitler terror cannot compel the confidence of any honest man who knows the worth of Hitlerite criminal methods.

RED CROSS

"Trying to lend the 'investigation' some appearance of reality the Hitlerites made an attempt to shield it with the authority of the International Red Cross, taking advantage of the fact that the Polish government appealed to the Red Cross to send representatives to investigate on the spot.

"Nevertheless the Polish government could not but understand from the very outset that any 'verification' is impossible in conditions of Hitlerite terror, that in these conditions the Red Cross would inevitably be converted into a weapon of deception, a mere party to the Hitlerite-staged investigation.

"By its agreement on these questions with the Hitler government, the Polish government acknowledged the existence of some complicity between the Polish and German fascist governments.

"The note of the Soviet Government, published on April 26, tears the mask from Hitler's Polish associates, from the authors of the slanderous machinations and vile performance staged by Hitler.

FORGET POLAND

"The Polish Government has forgotten all the suffering and devastation brought to Poland by the sanguinary German invaders. It has forgotten the bombing of Polish towns, the destruction of villages, the tears of Polish wives and mothers, the blood of Polish soldiers and officers who fell fighting for their country, fighting against the savage Hitler hordes. Poland's industry is destroyed, her agriculture is ruined, millions of Poles have been reduced to slaves.

"There is an explanation of this perfidious conduct of the Polish Government. For a long time the official Polish press has been openly publishing the claims of Polish imperialist circles to the territories of the Soviet Ukraine, Soviet Byelo-Russia, and Soviet Lithuania. The aggressive aspirations of the Polish Government led it to complicity with the Hitler government, which is torturing the Polish people. Therein is rooted the hostile slander campaign against the Soviet Union launched simultaneously by the Polish Government and Hitler.

"The Polish Government has taken to the treacherous path of complicity with Hitler, the enemy of the peoples of Poland and of Russia, the enemy of all freedom-loving peoples. It has actually abrogated Allied relations with the USSR adopted a position of hostility toward the USSR and made impossible the preservation of relations with the Soviet Union.

"On the basis of all this the Soviet Government decided to suspend relations with the Polish Government.

"There is no doubt whatever that the Polish people, fighting for its freedom and independence, will condemn the perfidious conduct of the Sikorski Government, which has delivered a treacherous blow to the common cause of struggle against the hangmen of peoples, Hitler."

Izvestia concludes by saying:

"The Soviet Government's decision means that the interests of the Soviet Union and the inviolability of the sacred rights of its peoples are under powerful vigil and protection. This decision furthermore testifies that Hitler and his associates will always receive appropriate and resolute rebuff from the USSR which is confident in the justice of its cause

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Wallace Tells of Trip

Reporters gather around Vice-President Henry A. Wallace in Washington as he holds his first press conference after his Central and South American tour. Wallace told the press that anti-fascist sentiment is running high in Latin America and the people want an all-out offensive against Hitler soon.

A. F. L., C. I. O. Leaders Here Warn That Farm Fund Bill Perils F. D. R. Hold-Line Price Order

Labor was warned yesterday by AFL and CIO state leaders to center its attention on the Agricultural Appropriations Bill now in the U. S. Senate if it wants to see the President's hold-the-line order on prices carried out.

The bill has been passed by the House of Representatives. As passed by the House, it cuts out incentive and parity payments to farmers, as well as the Farm Security Administration. Elimination of parity and incentive payments would make drastic price rises of foods inevitable, and would wreck all hope of a stabilized economy.

Those who issued the warning in separate statements to the Daily Worker were Harold J. Garno, secretary-treasurer of the New York State CIO Council; Charles Hanson, President of the State Council of Carpenters (AFL); Saul Mills, secretary-treasurer of the New York City CIO Council; and Frank Dutto, secretary-treasurer of the New York State Council of Bakers (AFL).

Garno and Mills have requested the respective union organizations affiliated with their councils, to write to U. S. Senators Wagner and Mead. The Senators were urged to fight for restoration of all funds requested by the Department of Agriculture. They have also taken steps to approach the congressmen from the city and state to urge that they fight actively for restoration of the cuts when the bill gets back to the House.

Of the 24 Congressmen from New York City, 20 were absent from the House when the vote to ban incentive payments was taken. Of the four present, three voted with the "Farm Bloc" to ban such payments.

By eliminating parity payments, the "Farm Bloc" would achieve exactly the same result as they would through the Bankhead bill, vetoed by the President, congressional observers have noted. Parity payments were designated to bring prices to the farmers up to a level that was considered fair. Their elimination would mean that the price of food would have to rise automatically to compensate for the loss. That's exactly what the Bankhead bill would have done had it become law.

The cutting out of incentive payments and of the Farm Security Administration would seriously handicap food production in this war emergency, these congressional observers say. The FSA has been an extremely important factor in assisting the small farmer to increase his production.

Capital Eateries Bar Negro Troops

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The jim-crow practices of restaurants here in the nation's capital have created acute difficulties for Negro troops and federal employes, civic leaders charge.

Negro troops stationed in and around Washington are unable to get anything to eat in the downtown area. This is creating considerable discontent and seriously endangering morale, these leaders say.

The story is told of a prominent Negro leader in a downtown office who loses two hours every day traveling uptown to eat because he is barred from all restaurants in the area. Just four blocks from the White House, on 12th and Pennsylvania Ave., four girl students of Howard University recently were roughly handled and ejected from a drug store where they had gone for lunch.

The critical situation created among the government war workers and soldiers by these jim-crow practices has focussed attention of Negro, labor and civic organizations on civil rights bills for the District of Columbia now pending in Congress. Most prominent is the Barbour-Rowan Bill, which prohibits such practices. The bill, a bi-partisan measure, was introduced in the Senate by Republican Senator Barbour of New Jersey, and in the House by William A. Rowan, Chicago Democrat.

Considerable pressure from local organizations has developed for the bill, and support for it is requested from other parts of the nation.

Yanks Within 10 Miles Of Mateur

(Continued from Page 1)

one small enemy vessel and sank or damaged four others Monday in attacks on craft en route to Tunisia with troops and supplies.

While the Americans projected their spearhead to within 10 miles of Mateur in the sector south of Jefna, they appeared to face difficult and costly fighting for the Axis defense farther north anchored on the lofty green and bald hills. Front reports said these positions must be reduced since to by-pass them would enable the Germans to direct a withering fire on the advancing troops.

BLAST ITALIAN ASSEMBLY PORT

CAIRO, April 27 (UP).—The largest formation of heavy bombers ever sent out by the Ninth U. S. Air Force dropped 250,000 pounds of bombs yesterday on Bari, one of Italy's most important aircraft assembly ports, blasting eevry part of the air field and adjacent territory, it was announced today.

Continuous waves of several dozen American bombers plastered Bari, north of the heel of the Italian boot on the Adriatic Sea, with high explosive and fragmentation bombs that smashed planes on the airfield and battered oil storage tanks and railroad yards nearby.

Large fires broke out immediately, covering almost all of the Bari area, and thick columns of smoke soared thousands of feet into the air.

FCC Defies Kerr Group Red-Baiting

(Continued from Page 1)

public opinion has not in fact passed judgment upon the organizations listed in the sub-committee (Kerr Committee) report and found them subversive or un-American."

It pointed out for example, that Vice President Wallace, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes and AFL President William Green were among those who joined with Watson in contributing statements condemning anti-Semitism in a publication of the League of American Writers.

The Commission charged its general counsel was refused permission to attend the Kerr Committee's hearing, and that no transcript of the testimony was made available.

The FCC report was approved by Chairman James L. Fly and Commissioner Paul Walker, Ray C. Wakefield and Clifford J. Durr. Opposed to the report were Commissioners Norman S. Case, George H. Payne and T. A. M. Crave.

As a result of the FCC's stand there will now be a show-down on the real issue of whether anti-fascists should be employed by the government in both House and Senate.

The FCC report makes it plain that Dodd and Watson will not be fired unless this is required under the law by both the House and the Senate.

FCC has generally been standing up against attack from Congressional reactionaries more firmly than some other agencies.

Commissioner Durr a few days ago flatly refused to answer questions from the Cox Committee about his personal finances. He informed the committee that if there was any question that he had engaged in improper or illegal activities the Department of Justice should be asked to take action.

Chairman James Lawrence Fly and majority members of the Federal Communications Commission yesterday were hailed for their "courage and true democratic spirit" because they refused to capitulate to Congressional red-baiting and fire Dr. Goodwin Watson and Dr. William E. Dodd.

The congratulations came from Joseph Selly, president of the American Communications Association.

The Kerr Committee, which called for the discharge of Watson and Dodd because they had long been anti-fascists, was described by Selly as a "junior Dies Committee."

"The majority of the Commission deserve the sincere congratulations of the American people for its courage and patriotism in rejecting the discredited red-baiting technique of the junior Dies Committee (Kerr)," Mr. Selly wrote.

Admiral King Lauds IWO Booklet on Nazi Terror

"This Is Your Enemy," a booklet on Nazi atrocities against Soviet soldiers and civilians has just been published by the International Workers Order.

Based upon the Molotov reports, documented with photographs and with commentary by Alvah Bessie, the booklet has evoked strong statements by Admiral E. . King, U. S. Navy; Edward J. Carter, persident of Russian War Relief; ambassadors of many nations; labor leaders, and notables.

". . . The book is not pleasant reading, nor are the pictures pleasant to look at," wrote Admiral King. "Naturally, I look forward to the day when repetitions of the acts portrayed will become impossible."

From Leighton M. Cathe of the Canadian Legation came this message: ". . . . Without such documentary records as you have gathered together it is hard to realize the viciousness of our enemies."

Minister to U. S. from the Union of South Africa, Ralph W. Gross declared: "It is a heartrending, terrible story of horror which calls poignantly to Heaven for just punishment."

Netherlands Ambassador, Dr. A. Loudon said that in his opinion "the photographs of the monstrous Nazi atrocities and the gruesome facts which your booklet reveals make it a valuable contribution towards a better understanding of the barbarcus behavior and murderous lust for blood of our common enemy."

Count Robert van der Straten-Ponphoz, Belgian Ambassador, considered the document "a worth while contribution to the victory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the nations fighting the Axis Powes."

"A most valuable contribution to the cause of the United Nations," Leon DeBayle, Minister of Nicaragua termed the booklet.

Chairman of Writers' War Board, Rex Stout, called it a "first-class job," and said "we need a lot more "first-class jobs before Americans will get the sleep rubbed out of their eyes."

Responses from labor leaders included those of Morris Muster, International President, United Furniture Workers of America, and Joseph P. Selly, President, American Communications Association. Mr. Muster judged the booklet "a powerful weapon in fighting Nazism" and urged its nation-wide distribution.

Davis Appeals For Record SpringPlanting

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UP).—War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis, warning that this is the most important planting season in American farm history, tonight appealed to farmers to plant to the limit because all the food they can produce will be needed in winning the war.

His statement was made after release of Agriculture Department figures showing that although farmers intend planting 10,000,000 more acres than last year, production of many major food items likely will be below the 1943 goals set by Secretary Claude R. Wickard.

Wickard had set this year's goal at 9 per cent above the record production for 1942, when excellent weather made a greater yield per acre. But, on the basis of planting intentions reported as of March 1, the goal was revised downward to 6 per cent—assuming normal weather conditions.

Official department forecasts indicated 6 per cent less food will be available to civilians this year than last. This supply will be even less if military developments result in demands exceeding the 20 to 25 per cent of total food production now contemplated.

Manhattan Beach to Hear Nila Magidoff

Nila Magidoff, Russian journalist who was in Moscow when it was besieged by the Germans, will speak at a rally for the benefit of the Manhattan Beach Committee for Russian War Relief in the Manhattan Beach Jewish Center, 60 West End Ave., Brooklyn, at 8:30 P. M. on Monday, May 3.

OPA Officials Here Ask Livestock Ceilings

Two OPA regional officials left for Washington yesterday to consult with OPA chief Prentiss M. Brown on the acute shortage of meat developing in New York City as a result of the slaughterer's refusal to ship meat here.

Regional OPA officials, meeting with representatives of the Department of Markets, Food Distribution Administration and the retail meat trade, outlined a four-point program which would help keep the meat situation from deteriorating still further.

Admitting that there was enough meat in the city for the next 10 days to cover outstanding ration currency; trade leaders feared that with the end of the Lenten season the demand on meat would increase.

The program outlined by the meeting was:

1. **Immediate action in setting up of ceiling prices on live animals and consideration of a subsidy.**
2. Consideration of adjustment on prices of meats slaughtered within one zone and sold to consumers in another zone. Under the present setup, packers in one zone find it highly unprofitable to ship meats to other zones for resale.
3. **Consideration of the problem of getting slaughterers to kill up to the extent of allotment allowances.**
4. **Stricter enforcement of ceiling prices.**
5. Consideration of methods for improvement of supply and distribution.

As a result of the maldistribution of meat here, kosher stores were finding the situation exceedingly "tight."

Consumers in New York City were getting meat, according to spokesmen from the Markets Department, even though they were not getting all the cuts they asked for.

The necessity to clear up the meat shortage in New York City artificially created by packers and slaughterers was termed essential if black markets were to be wiped out successfully.

Labor Wires FDR to Veto Farm Bloc Bill

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Organized labor is asking President Roosevelt to veto H. J. Res. 96—the Farm Bloc's $26,000,000 bill which will impede and disorganize the orderly mobilization of agricultural labor for the war effort, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

The CIO asked the President in a telegram to veto the farm bloc bill so as "to make possible an adequate program for mobilizing farm labor in 1943 by guaranteeing adequate wage and living standards" to farm workers.

In a telegram to the President, Julius Luhrsen, Secretary of the Railway Labor Executive Association, said that the restrictive provisions of the bill make the appropriation contained in it "worse than useless," Luhrsen asked the President to put before Congress a request for an "adequate" farm labor appropriation bill unhampered by crippled restrictions.

Similar telegrams will be sent to the President within the next 24 hours by CIO and AFL spokesmen.

It was reported in informed circles that both manpower chief Paul V. McNutt and Economic Stabilizer James F. Byrnes will join in the request that the President veto the bill.

The farm bloc's bill gives 3,000 county agents of the agriculture department power to block the movement of farm workers from one county to another.

This provision in itself would block the entire purpose of the administration's original request for funds to transport and feed agricultural workers who could be taken from areas where they were not needed to manpower shortage areas.

Voters in Three California Cities Elect Win-the-War Candidates

Reprinted from the "People's World" of San Francisco.

Win-the-war forces in three of the state's most important war production centers registered smashing victories in municipal elections held yesterday.

San Francisco, San Diego and Oakland voters expressed in unmistakable terms their full support of the President's war program by rejecting men and issues hampering the war effort while giving big majorities for win-the-war candidates and programs.

San Francisco rejected by an overwhelming majority Mayor Rossi's plan to foist the Market Street Railway on the city. In repudiating the mayor for the fourth time on this issue the voters revealed again their distrust of the city administration and its policies.

The margin of defeat was greater than in any previous election on the purchase plan.

San Diego voters kept pace with San Franciscans when they defeated America-Firster John Abbey and elected Councilman Harley Knox, labor-endorsed candidate for mayor of that city, by a huge majority.

Abbey, a Hoover Republican and violent critic of the President and the war effort, was far behind Knox as votes were tabulated. With only two of the city's 505 precincts to be heard from, Knox led by 25,077 to Abbey's 11,812.

Knox campaigned on a platform of all-out aid to the war effort and a pledge to place San Diego resources fully behind the war program.

Although not elected, labor-endorsed Tom Farrell, candidate for councilman from the fifth district in Oakland, registered a significant victory.

DO-NOTHINGS REBUKED

Farrell's 12,000 votes on the basis of incomplete returns showed a three-fold gain over his vote in the November elections when he ran for assemblyman and a four-fold gain over the previous election.

"I consider the fact that I received such a comparatively large vote as a victory despite the fact that my opponent Frank Shattuck received 24,000 votes," Farrell said in a post-election statement.

"My vote was a stinging rebuke to the 'do-nothingism' of the council," Farrell declared.

Highest vote rolled up in the Oakland election was for labor-endorsed Mayor John Slavick, who was unopposed. His 30,000 votes, considerably higher than other incumbents seeking re-election, was attributed to his progressive record and his pledge for all-out support of the war effort.

Santa Clara County, too, registered a pro-war win when George W. Jenott, Santa Clara County labor leader, was elected to the San Jose city council. Jenott, head of the AFL Teamsters' local, has been active in the labor unity committee of Santa Clara.

All in all, it was a fitting birthday present California voters handed Adolf Tuesday.

We express our deepest sympathy and sincerest condolences to the family of
HAROLD SCHACTER
who died while in the armed service
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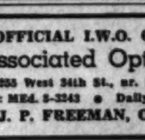

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News from the Midwest's War Production Centers

From Women's Clubs to Labor, Wisconsin Is 2nd Front-Minded

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—For a half century or more Wisconsin has played an important role in the political life of America. It was in the vanguard of people's movements from the early days of "Old Bob" LaFollette down to the stirring struggles of Allis-Chalmers workers.

It is therefore historically fitting for Wisconsin to take an active part in the most important people's movement of today—the movement for invasion of Europe.

You can't be in the state for an hour without several times being startled to learn of the type of actions being taken to help President Roosevelt overcome his Hoover-minded opponents and carry out the second front decisions of Casablanca.

2ND FRONT SENTIMENT

You find yourself blinking when you hear of a second front resolution by the St. Elizabeth's Society, Group 117 of the Polish Women's Alliance (ZPA).

Yet the St. Elizabeth's Society in Milwaukee voted for "opening up a western front to force Hitler to divide his forces" and thus make possible a victory "in the shortest possible time, saving in the long run, hundreds of thousands of American lives."

Of course, things like this don't mean that the second front movement is anywhere near developed in the Badger State, but they do show a ferment. They do indicate great possibilities.

The Marathon County farmer with 80 acres under the plow and a small herd of dairy cattle may not yet realize that the second front is the most important issue in his life—the hub of a great wheel around which all his other problems revolve like so many spokes.

But his son or his neighbor's son is in North Africa or New Guinea, and the world has suddenly become very small. A death-laden swamp in the Solomon Islands has become as real as the piece of marsh down on the lower forty. The horizons on many a lonely farm have been extended to the other side of the earth, and it isn't such a big step anymore to start thinking about your own life and problems in terms of an Allied army landing on the coast of Europe.

When you travel across the fat dairy farming country around Madison and Fort Atkinson, or past the smaller farms up beyond Portage, or through the streets of the small towns and cities, you see people whose lives have been revolutionized in so many ways by the war. There are misdirected irritations and many confusions, but this is also a deep and often unexpressed desire to understand the problems of the war and know what to do about them.

HEADLINE NEWS

If you would pick up a copy of a paper like the Eau Claire Leader, you would hardly expect to see a headline like:

"IMMEDIATE 2ND FRONT DEMANDED AT LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE HERE; LABOR, SOCIAL ACTION ADVOCATED; FARM BLOC, DIES, RICKENBACKER, OTHERS DENOUNCED."

Eau Claire is a small, thriving city in the west central part of Wisconsin. It is in the heart of a rural area. The city is part of a district represented by Merlin Hull, a shaky LaFollette Progressive Party member and publisher of a paper in Black River Falls.

The second front headline did appear in the Leader on Tuesday morning, April 20. It appeared above a story that occupied nearly the entire upper half of a page. The story concerned the first Win-the-War legislative conference ever held in Wisconsin's 9th Congressional District. It took place in the Senior High School.

The legislative meeting was called by the Wisconsin State Conference on Social Legislation, a Milwaukee organization to which many labor and civic groups are affiliated. There were 67 delegates and 22 observers at the conference, representing seven CIO locals, five AFL locals, seven farm organizations and eight civic groups. Ten surrounding communities were represented. Leo Smith, president of the Eau Claire Trades and Labor Council, presided. Councilman Orville Christianson welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Eau Claire City Council.

In his speech of welcome, Christianson declared that all aims must be converged on a "win-the-war" program and the unconditional surrender of the Axis powers. "This is the century of the common man," he said.

Discussion leaders included Dr. John Schneider of the State Teachers College faculty; Malcom Riley, prominent Eau Claire attorney and George H. Waters of the State Welfare Department. Several members of the American Legion were present.

UNANIMOUS APPEAL

A resolution for immediate invasion of Europe by United Nations land forces was adopted unanimously.

Martin Dies was unanimously condemned for "carrying out Hitler's strategy of using the bogey of Communism to disrupt national unity and split us away from our great fighting ally, the Soviet Union."

Congressman Merlin Hull was strongly censored for voting to continue the Dies Committee and for voting in favor of the "Farm Bloc's" Bankhead Bill.

The delegates, many of them faced with severe difficulties as a result of manpower and materials shortages, voted without dissent in support of the Kilgore-Pepper bill, described by the Eau Claire Leader as "calling for effective centralized planning of the war effort and covering all phases of labor, manpower and materials."

Action was taken on many other national and state issues, and a continuations committee was set up to work for the conference program.

Conferences like this are one of the things that startle you in Wisconsin. It is reported that similar conferences are being planned for other cities in the state.

The Wisconsin State Conference on Social Legislation, according to the Wisconsin edition of the CIO News, is now conducting a statewide petition campaign to open a second front.

The petitions are entitled: "Declaration of support of the Casablanca decision to invade Europe NOW." They are being circulated throughout the labor movement. Many signatures have been obtained in front of theatres.

Other Wisconsin groups and conferences which are urging a second front include:

The United Auto Workers in the Wisconsin District. The UAW campaign for a second front has featured a radio address, an ad in the Milwaukee Journal, a conference of 100 local union officers.

The Wisconsin and Northern Illinois District of the United Steelworkers.

A Milwaukee County Win-the-War Legislative Conference.

The State Board of the CIO and many local unions.

The German-American Club; the Milwaukee American-Slav Council; the Criterion Club, a Negro social organization; the Jednakost, or the Croatian Workingman's Beneficial Union, Lodge No. 391; Unity Lodge 99 of the Serbian National Federation.

One of the obstacles in the path of the second front movement is a tendency toward complacency, toward taking it for granted that the 2nd front is coming. This obstacle is being met by describing the National Association of Manufacturers, the Hoovers, the Hearsts, the McCormick's and the many other powerful elements trying to prevent a second front.

Another obstacle is a tendency to regard the Administration as a united group with a single purpose. Supporters of the second front campaign explain, however, that there are many within the Administration as well as in Congress that are trying to sabotage President Roosevelt's second front plans.

Long Range and Powerful

This highly mobile 155-mm gun can throw a 95-pound shell more than ten miles. Mounted on an M-3 tank chasis it can move as fast as a medium tank. The two soldiers are curious as to its workings. One examines the breech while the other looks through the sights.

Midwest Notes

By Frank Ryhlick

THE meeting moved hesitatingly toward its end. It was that stage of the evening when meetings usually take one reluctant step forward, then hastily scurry back two, avoiding the dreadful finality of adjournment by another "in conclusion" or by the chairman's grimly defiant announcement that there are two more speakers.

The air was now a hot, damp fog. The windows open, adding to the fog the additional ingredients of dirt and coal dust.

Members of the audience shuffled out constantly, not because the meeting was dull but because they were war workers and their homes were an hour away and their clocks would ring at 5 A. M.

FRANK RYHLICK

A new speaker was introduced. He went straight to the most important issue of the evening, ignoring his announced topic.

He asked a question. Not a rhetorical question. The sort of a question that had to be answered by a show of hands.

The question landed uncomfortably in the lap of an audience that was sleepily satisfied with itself. The meeting had been successful. Nearly 1,500 shop stewards, organizers and other union officials had turned out on short notice to voice support for President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order. They were agreed on a program for rolling back prices, adjusting wage inequities and supporting incentive pay. All this would be done by political action—Section IV of the program said so.

The speaker, Robert Travis of the Illinois State Industrial Union Council, recalled how President Roosevelt had been forced to veto the Bankhead bill, which would have added from 5 to 10 per cent to the living costs of every man and woman present.

"How many of you," he asked, "raised the question of the Bankhead bill in your locals? Come on, let's have a show of hands."

Travis could have asked many questions, about support for the second front or endorsement of the Pepper-Tolan-Kilgore bill, and practically every hand would have been lifted. But in response to the question he did ask, about 10 hands were raised.

The audience got the point. A few laughed without mirth.

* * *

A FEW nights later, a group of steel workers met above a dime store in South Chicago, within sight of the glow from the big Carnegie-Illinois mill. This was Jarmouth Hall, where railroad lodges have been meeting for at least 50 years. The ancient walls are lined with yellowed charters, one issued to the Women's Relief Corps, Grand Army of the Republic. Someone with more progress than art in his soul has furnished the hall with dazzling chromium and red leather chairs.

The leader of the discussion mentioned the case of Congressman William Rowan, elected by the steelworkers of this district. Rowan, whose record is generally good, voted against President Roosevelt's $25,000 net salary ceiling. The Chicago Tribune compiled a list of Congressmen who had opposed the President and called it a "Roll of Honor." Rowan, in response to prompting by a Tribune reporter, said: "I am proud to be in such distinguished company."

"This wouldn't have happened," said the discussion leader, "if the steelworkers here in Rowan's own district had made their wishes very clear to him. The trouble is this wasn't done. Good intentions alone don't change votes."

* * *

Most Chicago CIO unions have started legislative committees. There are union members in all 10 districts. Union members believe in limiting big salaries during this war for survival. Eight out of 10 Chicago Congressmen voted against President Roosevelt on this issue. Exceptions were Adolph Sabath and William Dawson.

* * *

THESE three items tell a story.

It isn't really a discouraging story, however it may seem at first glance. After all, the idea of political activity is now accepted. Few indeed are the union members who stand up in meetings today and repeat the discredited dogma that "unions should stay out of politics." History has answered that argument with blood and human misery.

Also, the structural foundations of political activity are being laid in the form of legislative committees.

The story, however, shows how wrong it is to assume that passage of resolutions and existence of committees mean that political activity has yet become the center of union life.

Legislative committees still come forth or fifth on the agenda. This will change only when the members are shown that financial problems, uncertain work schedules, the second front and the winning of the war are all related to legislative committee work.

This can be shown by examples. One is the fact that while Packinghouse workers were fighting for desperately-needed adjustments in wage inequalities last month, Congress was passing the Bankhead bill which would have cut far more from paychecks than any adjustment of inequalities would have restored. To quote Robert Travis again:

"President Roosevelt can't always do the job alone. We can't let him down again."

* * *

ONCE this is understood, then it becomes obvious that union political activity, the kind of activity necessary to open a second front or raise wages by rolling back prices, can only be effective if carried to all people in a Congressional District. Said Herbert March of the Packinghouse workers:

"We must learn to fight a new way. We can organize the American people just like we organized steel and packing. The job can be done."

The truth of this was proved by a community win-the-war legislative conference held in the little city of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. A school teacher, jarred by the meeting and the realization of what recent actions in Congress mean, exclaimed:

"Why don't we hear about these things? Why haven't we been told about them before?"

Flay New Jim Crow Housing in Detroit

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, April 27.—A ghetto wall, eight feet high and one mile long built of stone by Detroit real estate interests, separates white properties from those of the Negro section. It is in this same section that a less tangible ghetto wall is being erected by the Detroit Housing Commission aided and abetted by members of the Federal Public Housing Authority who have succumbed to the pressure and intimidation of the poll taxers and the Ku Kluxers. A Jim Crow project is to be erected.

The growing resentment and indignation of broad sections of the community were expressed at a public hearing of the Detroit Housing Commission last Thursday, when Dr. James McClendon, president of the Detroit branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Negro people urged the commission to declare a bi-racial policy for the occupancy of all public housing projects under construction in Detroit. He cited the examples in other large centers where this policy is in effect.

This plea was met by a profuse explanation attempting to justify the present discriminatory policies of the commission. The commission was put on the spot when Robert Lieberman, speaking for the War Policy Committee of the powerful Ford Local 600 of the UAW-CIO declared that his local would shoulder the full responsibility for the administration of the Dix-Powell project if it were open to bi-racial occupancy. This project nearing completion is adjacent to the Ford River Rouge Plant and has been declared a lily-white project.

Lieberman said: "If the Dix-Powell project is declared as Negro or as white, we will take a position against it. If it is designated for mixed occupancy, we will be responsible for its success." Lieberman also blasted the decision declaring the 8-Mile Road-Wyoming project as exclusively Negro.

BAD POLICY

He was joined by Professor Arthur Dunham of the University of Michigan who declared that "the policy of segregation and race discrimination in such projects is not in accord with sound public policy." Adding their voices were Raymond Hatcher, secretary of the Detroit Urban League; William Lovell of the Detroit Post-War Council, and Shelton Tappes, recording secretary of the Ford Local.

Tappes told the **Daily Worker** reporter that his union had declared itself for a policy of no discrimination because of race, creed or color and would maintain its position as the only tenable one.

BOMBER LOCAL PROTESTS

Singled out for attack by Reverend Charles A. Hill at the Negro demonstration at Cadillac Square recently was the chairman of the Detroit Housing Commission, Chas. Edgecomb. Reverend Hill condemned him sharply for his subservience to anti-democratic and reactionary forces.

The decision by the commission excluding Negroes from the dormitories at Willow Run almost entirely completed and expected to house 3,000 workers, men and women, has been protested by the Bomber Local at Ypsilanti as a contributing factor to the failure of the Ford plant to produce bombers.

In addition, although Detroit has never faced as serious a housing crisis as today, 22 modern and up-to-date family dwellings are standing vacant because of the un-American stand of the Hamtramck Housing Commission, which declared the Colonel Hamtramck apartments open to whites only although the project had been built in the heart of the Negro community on land vacated by Negroes. They have been vacant for several months because the court has ruled that 7 per cent of the units be held open until final decision in the case filed by a Hamtramck citizen protesting the ruling. It is expected that another year may pass before a final decision is handed down. Taxpayers will be losing tens of thousands of dollars because of the vicious anti-Negro bias of the commission.

Win-the-war forces are beginning to ask why the individuals indicted by the Federal government in the Sojourner Truth bloody riots have not been tried, although more than a year has elapsed since their indictment. Failure to act on the part of the government has offered encouragement to the Klan which is intensifying its activities.

Midwest Still Has Its Eyes on Hitler First

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, April 27.—The Middlewest was shaken with horror and indignation by the murder of American aviators captured by the Japanese, but there was no response to the Hearst and Chicago Tribune campaign to use these atrocities as an excuse of abandoning plans to invade Europe.

The campaign has remained confined to the Hearst and McCormick editorial columns. And while the people take vows to avenge the murder of our aviators, the movement for a second front in Europe continues to develop.

The best expression of this attitude comes from the Milwaukee Journal of April 22. The Journal is one of the most powerful papers in the Middle West. It has the largest circulation in Wisconsin, something around 300,000. It is a pro-war paper, but very conservative.

Here is what the Journal said:

"But as our hearts harden to the grim task, there is one mistake we must not make. We must not let the murder of these men, slain in contravention to the rules of war, lead us away from fundamentally sound strategy. Our fury at the Japs might make us forget that it was Hitler who started this whole thing and gave Japan her opportunity, that it was the Germany of the Nazis who coddled the Japanese and led them on, that the Nazis have in fact, in their treatment of the subjugated peoples of Europe, gone as low in barbarism as Japan now goes.

"Nazi Germany is no better than Japan, and Germany is the first foe against whom we must deal our decisive blows. Let us not forget this as, even in our righteous anger, we resolve that Japan must pay and pay."

Sen. Murray, Marcantonio Hit Pole Gov't

(Continued from Page 1)

dous effect in bringing this war to a rapid victory."

"The conduct of this Polish-fascist clique," Mr. Marcantonio pointed out, "is not representative of the spirit of the people of Poland, who are fighting wholeheartedly on the side of the United Nations. I am confident that the Polish people, when liberated, will be the first to repudiate their betrayers, who have arrogantly constituted themselves their government-in-exile.

"Mr. Molotov's statement," he went on, "brings the whole issue of appeasing Hitler's allies to the fore. It will be the cause of a change of our own attitude towards Franco and Mannerheim. It is a splendid example for us to follow."

"Both the Molotov statement and the Alter-Ehrlich incident," Mr. Marcantonio said, "must teach us all a great lesson, and that is that in order to defeat Hitler we must act courageously. We must smash Hitler's allies and destroy them."

JEWISH LEADER'S VIEW

Max Perlow, Jewish People's Committee leader, said:

"The Polish Government-in-Exile does not represent the people of Poland."

"The Polish Government-in-Exile has been disrupting the unity of the United Nations and playing Hitler's game in many ways," he continued.

"By breaking relations with the Polish Government-in-Exile, the Soviet Government has helped the United Nations. It has helped the Polish people who hate fascism. The Polish people will help the Soviet people crush fascism."

MAKE EVERY PAY DAY BOND DAY

Negro Soldiers Applauded

(The Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, April 27.—The following item comes to the Daily Worker Midwest Bureau from "A Reader":

"On Saturday, April 24, several companies of marines, sailors, soldiers and army nurses, among others, paraded through the streets of the Chicago Loop area in the interests of the new war bond campaign.

"Among them was a company of Negro sailors from Camp Robert Small in North Chicago, Ill. As they turned the corner of Randolph and LaSalle Sts. the bystanders spontaneously applauded them.

'I think this public reaction to Negroes in the armed forces is an indication of the sentiment of the public on a problem that has been created by the 'brass hats.'"

Plan Many Cleveland May Day Rallies

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, April 27 — Ohio's May Day activities this week-end will be highlighted by labor's Home Front Rally at Cleveland's Public Auditorium Sunday afternoon, May 2, at 2 o'clock.

Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York heads an impressive list of speakers, which includes: Richard E. Reisinger, co-regional director of the United Auto Workers and president of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council; Municipal Judge Perry Jackson, prominent Negro jurist; Russ Nixon, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers representative in the national capital; Victor Decavitch, president, and Nelle Lederman, activities director of District 7 "UE."

The rally, originally sponsored by the "UE" Cleveland Council, is receiving the active support of several other unions and has been endorsed by the Cleveland CIO.

The central slogan of Cleveland labor's May Day rally is "Build a Strong Home Front so that We Can Win This War and Win It Soon!"

The city organization of the Communist Party of Cleveland has scheduled a series of "Invade Europe Now" May Day meetings in the main working class nighborhoods, as follows:

West Side: Friday, April 30, 7:30 P. M., North Italian Hall. Speakers: Arnold Johnson and Frank Cestare. Soviet film.

Lower St. Claire: Saturday, May 1, 7:30 P. M., Croatian Home. Speaker, Gus Hall. Soviet Film.

Cedar Central: Saturday, May 1, 9:00 P. M., 7705 Central Ave. Speaker, Arnold Johnson. Entertainment.

South East: Sunday, May 2, 2:30 P. M., Novak's Hall, 12907 Union. Speaker, Gus Hall. Soviet film.

Glenville: Sunday, May 2, 7:30 P. M., Oak Pythian Temple. Speakers: Joseph Brandt and Bea Sachs. Soviet film.

Collinwood: Sunday, May 2, 7:30 P. M., Slovenian Home. Speakers: Gus Hall and Frank Cestare. Soviet film and dance orchestra.

In Youngstown, the Croatian Fraternal Union is sponsoring a city-wide May Day Rally on May 2.

The May Day Manifesto of the National Committee of the Communist Party is being reprinted here in 50,000 copies and is also being printed as a full-page advertisement in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, as well as in papers in Columbus, Toledo and Ohio Valley.

Other Communist Party May Day rallies throughout the state include:

Akron: Friday, April 30, 8:00 P. M., Croatian Hall, 784 Washington St. Speaker, Anthony Krehmarek

Dayton: Saturday, May 1, 8:00 P. M. Speaker, Sig Wenger.

Ohio Valley: Sunday, May 2, 2:00 P. M., Modern Woodmens Hall Bellaire. Speaker, Roy Hudson.

Toledo: Sunday, May 2, 7:30 P. M., Stricks Hall, 1958 Front St. Speaker Arnold Johnson.

Columbus: Sunday May 2, 8:00 P M., Masonic Temple, Long & Mizmi. Speakers: Abe Lewis and Sig Wenger.

Canton: Sunday, May 3. Speakers, Admiral Kilpatrick and Jack Perilla.

TODAY
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Jim Crowism Harms Labor; Thomas Warns Auto Workers

(The Worker Midwest Bureau)

INDIANAPOLIS, April 27.—Every member of the Chevrolet Commercial Body unit of the United Auto Workers here has received a letter from R. J. Thomas, international President of the union, strongly condemning any discrimination against Negroes.

The Chevrolet Commercial Body unit, after much propaganda and agitation believed to stem from Klan elements, voted recently to discriminate against employment of Negroes in the plant.

Thomas asked the membership to reconsider its action at the earliest possible opportunity.

"Such action," he wrote, "is unconstitutional. It could lead to the administration of the unit being taken over by the International Union. But it is not the purpose of this letter to you to discuss that possibility. What I am anxious to do is to explain to you—if you need such explanation—why your International Constitution states one of our principal objects is 'to unite in one organization, regardless of religion, race, creed, color, political affiliation or nationality, all employes under the jurisdiction of the International Union.'"

The explanation could have been strengthened greatly if it had not neglected to point out that discrimination aids Hitler by disrupting national unity. It confines itself to economic issues, but does make several important points.

"In the United Automobile Workers," said Thomas, "we have met the situation head-on, face to face. We have declared again and again that we shall not discriminate against anyone because of his color. We have enlisted the support of Negro organizations in our behalf on a national basis. We have insured, in our own industry, that Negroes who work alongside of us shall have the same wages as we have—not lower wages because they are unorganized and weak."

The letter states forcefully:

"When you vote to prevent Negroes from working with you, you are just being a dupe for the boss. He is taking advantage of ancient prejudice and dislike to DIVIDE AND CONQUER LABOR—for, make no mistakes about it, the Negro in America is labor, just as much as you are."

Chicago So. Side Puts On Steam for Last Lap

Chicago's South Side Section of the Communist Party is making strenuous efforts to outpace the Upper Harlem Section in recruiting new members during the last lap of the drive, which ends May 1, it was learned yesterday.

Ray Hansbrough, chairman of the South Side Section, in a letter just received by Benjamin Davis, Jr., Upper Harlem Communist chairman, made that clear. He wrote: "Dear Comrade Davis:

"Congratulations and warmest greetings to the Upper Harlem Section of the Communist Party on the fulfillment of its quota of 300 new members one month ahead of schedule and the announcement of a new quota of 150 new members by May 1.

"The success of your section in the drive is a credit to your able leadership and efficient organization. It is an excellent example to be followed by the South Side Section of Chicago and the Party as a whole. The strength of an enlarged Party will be of much assistance to the nation during this perilous hour in helping to achieve victory in 1943 and fully integrate the Negro people into all phases of our American life.

"As of today, April 24, the South Side Section has fulfilled its quota of 225 new members. In spite of our lagging and the limited time remaining before the deadline we still intend to remain the section with the largest Negro membership in the country. We accept your challenge.

"More success to you. Forward to a mass Party—for national unity and victory in 1943."

'Probe Rickenbacker,' AFL'ers Say

What Is Alifas Up To?

AFL Tory Spouts Slave Market Line

By George Morris

N. P. Alifas, president of District 44 (federal employes) of the International Association of Machinists, is the author of as vile a piece of anti-Negro literature as was ever issued by Southern lynchers or Nazi race theorists. The March issue of the **Federal Machinist**, the union's district bulletin of which Alifas is editor, is devoted principally to promoting an anti-Negro movement in the unions and to maintenance of bars against Negroes.

Lest there be a misunderstanding, it should be stated at the outset that Mr. Alifas does not speak for the IAM officially, and certainly not for its 600,000 members. On the contrary, he leads an anti-administration movement within the I. A. of M. for the defeat of the proposal of the national officers to withdraw from the AFL. Mr. Alifas has mailed a personally signed circular to all IAM lodges offering his arguments for staying in the AFL, and voting "No" on the referundum proposal.

The Alifas incitement against Negroes, and the precise accord of his arguments with those of the Hitlerites or the Ku Klux Klan, should serve to remind us that despite the general progressive role of labor in the life of America there are forces within it who serve labor's deadliest enemies. For that reason it is understandable why the Jim Crow advocate Alifas leads within the IAM the fight in behalf of the Woll-Hutcheson defeatist crowd in the AFL's executive council. It is the policies of the dominant group headed by William Hutcheson of the Carpenters and Matthew Woll that have forced the Machinists to the withdrawal referendum.

OVERTIME AMENDMENT

Let us examine what Mr. Alifas is up to. Roy Hudson, in his article of last Friday's **Daily Worker** has already gone into his position on the referendum. His anti - Negro campaign stems from a controversy over the pending Mead-Randolph Overtime Bill (S 655 and H. R. 1860). The actual controversy is over an amendment to the Bill sponsored by Senator Langer which would deny benefits to "any person who is a member of any union which discriminates against, or denies memebership, to, or any person because of race, color or creed."

The question here is not whether the amendment is a good one. We know that reactionary forces have seized upon every opportunity in sight to block support of labor measures or to weaken them. No doubt, the sponsors of the amendment were more guided by a desire to hit at labor than a sentiment for race equality. In this case they cleverly took advantage of a serious weakness in the labor movement—the continuance of discrimination, Jim Crow and Negro exclusion in some of its organizations.

We are concerned here with Alifas' argument against the amendment. He first of all projects the point that "millions of white men and women who work for a living" feel that "their social status is damaged or debased" if they live in the same neighborhood with Negroes or work in the same establishments with them.

This feeling "may have some scientific basis," he adds. Alifas then cites "anthropologists" who say that "it took upward of 100,000 years to develop the five distinctive races of today." Thereupon he concludes that the "differences of personality. . . cannot be erased in a generation or two, let alone by a four-year term in college."

"SCIENTIFIC" PREJUDICE

Thus, Alifas gives us the "scientific" reasons why a Negro who may qualify fully for a post or a job, must step aside to let an inferior candidate of the "superior" white race take the position.

From science he shifts to the Bill of Rights to back his position. The "right to be in the minority" is the most cherished right. But the Bill of Rights, says Alifas, bars the "minority" from forcing "its concepts upon an unwilling majority." He then explains that a "large proportion of the white race objects to living in too close daily association with the members of other distinct races," since "strong antipathies are brought into play" by the closeness.

In a page-long editorial Alifas lists examples of anti-Negro prejudice to "prove" how the "majority" suffers at the hands of the "minority." **The conclusion of the whole diatribe is to turn anti-Negro prejudice against the Roosevelt administration.** He finds serious objection to a Civil Service ruling which dropped the requirement to submit photographs with job applications, because it keeps the appointing officer ignorant of the applicant's race.

Another full page is devoted to describing the "alarming proportions" that Negro "infiltration" in government departments has assumed. The cause of this "alarming" situation is the President's executive order 8802, setting up the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

"Pressure is being brought to bear upon unions which are said to refuse membership to Negroes or which otherwise discriminate against them, either directly or indirectly," writes Mr. Alifas tearfully, as he upbraids the government for "favoring the mixing of the races in the workshops, offices and in social life."

WHAT ALIFAS FEARS

"The Negroes resist segregation and usually have their way about it since they appear to have the backing of the administration in their social aspirations of mixing with the whites," Alifas complains.

He further pictures "resignation" of whites for "fear of losing social prestige by remaining on the job." And to add a lynch mob touch to his argument, he refers to an "unwillingness of white women to come here (Washington) to work."

The Langer amendment to the overtime bill, says Alifas, "would constitute discrimination against the white race," and since "the United States government maintains nowhere a closed shop, union shop or maintenance of membership shop. . . unions which had not been in the habit of taking in Negroes were powerless to discriminate against them in any way affecting their employment." He further warns that even unions that segregate Negroes to separate locals would be hit.

Mr. Alifas heads the IAM district that has jurisdiction over the machinists of all the Navy yards in the country, to whom his poison bulletins go.

What does all this add up to?

It is more than a reminder that elements in labor's ranks still smell of the slave market. This policy of lily white unionism merges with all the reactionary features of the present day currents in the labor movement and the life of the country generally.

CONCLUSIONS

First, the likes of Alifas represent within labor's official circles what the rabid Southern poll-tax Negro-baiters represent in Congress. As we well know, the old Confederate uniform that they still wear, today expresses active opposition to the commander-in-chief and our war policy, defeatism and admiration of Hitler who wants to spread on a world-wide scale the race superiority program of the poll-taxers.

Secondly, the Alifas anti-Roosevelt position is now expressed in an alliance with the Hutcheson-Woll forces who bureaucratically control the AFL and block every move to strengthen its role in the war effort. The Alifas alliance with Hutcheson is not strange. The Negro exclusion policy of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and other unions associated with Hutcheson, is well known. Birds of a feather flock together.

Thirdly, the fact that Alifas leads the fight against the IAM's international leaders on the referendum, and has apparently dragged in the race question to slant his campaign, draws attention to an important development within this largest of the AFL Affiliates. The IAM is one of the oldest unions, still has a lily white clause in its constitution. **In recent months, among a number of progressive developments in the IAM has been the initiation of Negroes in a number of its lodges. A growing realization has been indicated among members and officials that it is high time the anti-Negro policy was discarded. Alifas aims to stem this development.**

Fourthly, the development within the IAM proves once more that it is wrong to regard the AFL as a solid bloc on its Negro attitude. **Even in the ranks of this foremost exclusion union there is an ever widening difference on the question.** This should particularly draw the attention of A. Philip Randolph, president of the Pullman Porters and others who tend too much to pin an anti-Negro charge against the entire AFL. Apparently they do not give enough attention to studying the groupings and currents within the AFL with the view of encouraging support of those who represent one or more steps forward

Finally, it should be clear that defeat of Hutcheson and Alifas in the Machinists' referendum would be a blow at those defeatist forces who seek to preserve such reactionary leftovers as race prejudice.

Big Detroit Central Body Joins Demand

When the Atlanta Federation of Trades, AFL central body, let fly a demand for a Congressional probe of Eddie Rickenbacker, it started a movement which promises to swing most of the federation into action.

Already the Wayne County Federation of Labor, Detroit's AFL organization, has put its strength behind the proposal and the call for investigation is finding support in similar bodies throughout the country.

No single issue has aroused hotter resentment in AFL circles than the union-baiting speeches made by Rickenbacker.

NAM STOOGE

That resentment is based on labor recognition that Rickenbacker is carrying the ball for the most reactionary spokesmen of the National Association of Manufacturers, the defeatist advocates of a negotiated peace, and the enemies of national unity.

In Florida, AFL indignation is at white heat not only because of the former flier's incitement against labor but because the state has already seen concrete results of what comes of it.

On his urging, the State House of Representatives has already acted favorably on a bill illegalizing the closed shop, one of a series of union-busting measures sponsored on a national scale by the fascist Christian American Association. When the bill was adopted by the Florida House, Rickenbacker was one of the first to wire congratulations.

Indications of the favorable reception awaiting the Atlanta call for a Congressional probe are to be found in other AFL reactions to Rickenbacker's diatribes.

AN UNFAIR LIST

In Indianapolis, organized labor opened a bitter last-ditch fight against him. D. R. Barnelco, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, told the country that the Indianapolis Speedway, of which Rickenbacker is now president, has been on the AFL unfair list for years.

CIO-AFL unity was born in Indianapolis as a result of the Rickenbacker attacks on labor, as it was in many other cities.

New York's State Federation of Labor also indignantly condemned his speeches and central bodies in New York City, Rochester, Schenectady, Jamestown and scores of other cities took like action.

In Washington, the Central Labor Union, representing 160,000 AFL workers, condemned the labor-baiting and called a conference of all locals to discuss how the trade unions can combat these unity-disrupting activities.

INJURES MORALE

Thomas A. Lenehan, secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, warned that the ex-captain's "entire stand is causing a resentment among the workers which will do anything but engender any sort of cooperation or good feelings" and the Cleveland Citizen, organ of the Federation, told its readers that Rickenbacker was exploiting his disaster at sea "to sell the bill of goods that the National Association of Manufacturers has been trying for so long to get the people to swallow."

Scores of AFL local unions throughout the country have sent sizzling resolutions to Congress and state legislatures condemning Rickenbacker. The action of Progressive Lodge 1000, International Association of Machinists, which took an advertisement in a Peoria, Ill., paper to describe his attacks as of "priceless service to Hitler" is just one of many which can be expected to follow up on the Atlanta demand for a Congressional investigation.

Congressman Hears Hartford CIO War Plan

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, April 27.—Congressman William Miller can tell the House plenty about what America's soldiers of production think the country needs in the way of a victory program.

He knows because he heard it direct from Patrick Ward, president of the Greater Hartford Industrial Union Council, and a delegation recently.

They asked Miller to press for War Labor Board restoration of authority to iron out wage inequalities in the Hartford area. They made it clear that they favored stabilization of wages and prices so that inflation could be avoided but they told him about plants paying $1.25 an hour while others paid $1 for the same thing.

They urged his support also for the Tolan-Pepper-Kilgore bill for a centralized war economy, for a real OPA program, and end to discrimination, and for full utilization of idle machinery. The Congressman, who was meeting with the CIO for the first time since election, promised to carry their stand to the proper places in Washington.

Rally to Honor Heroes

—Daily Worker Photo

Nickie Hoogendam, left, a lad of 17, and Cornelius Vanderslot, right, two Dutch seamen, who tossed in a life boat on the South Atlantic for 83 days after a torpedoing Nov. 2, will get medals of honor at the Yankee Stadium rally, next Sunday, May 2. Navy gunner, Basil D. Izzy, their friend, now touring war plants in the South, will fly to the rally to get a similar award by permission of the Navy.

Ward Spent $400,000 To Attack NWLB

(By Federated Press)

CHICAGO, April 27.—Montgomery Ward & Co., the anti-union mail order house, spent $400,000 on its recent nationwide advertising campaign attacking the National War Labor Board and the President's orders on collective bargaining in wartime.

The admission came from Chairman Sewell L. Avery at an unusually stormy session of the company's annual stockholders' meeting during which one small stockholder repeatedly condemned Monkey Ward's anti-war policies.

The rebel stockholder is Frank W. McCulloch, industrial relations secretary of the Council for Social Action of the Congressional Christian Churches of America.

McCulloch accused the company of trying to destroy the WLB through deliberate misrepresentation, and of violating the national labor relations act by its "stubborn" resistance to union security.

Avery answered his critic with an anti-union tirade in which he depicted the company's defiance of the government as a defense of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Avery made it plain that the company would continue its fight against unions and the WLB, regardless of its effect on the war effort.

Ward's enmity toward the government dates back to last December when the company failed in its attempt to evade a WLB order to incorporate a maintenance of membership clause in a contract with the United Retail Wholesale and Department tSore Employes (CIO).

Fight Gag on Coast Win-War Newspaper

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, April 27.—Attempt of Ashley Holden, former secretary of the Seattle Japan Society and now political writer for the anti-labor Spokane Spokesmen-Review, to gag the New World, win-the-war newspaper in the Pacific Northwest is arousing both local and national attention.

In a libel action brought against the New World, Holden makes the unprecedented request that a court receiver be appointed to gag the newspaper.

While such a request is unprecedented in legal history, attorneys advise that there is nothing to prevent the courts from taking such arbitrary action.

The Free Press Defense Committee, which has been formed, warns that the suit is a threat not only to the New World but to all labor and progressive, win-the-war publications.

The committee, made up of 59 leading individuals, including 28 members of the Washington State legislature, is headed by Joseph Gluck, widely-known Seattle business man, and Merwin Cole, editor of the Union Guardian, official Northwest newspaper for the Building Service Employes Union.

The Association of Labor Editors in the Seattle area have condemned the suit as a threat to all publications, the committee announced.

In referring to the suit, George Seldes in the April 12 issue of In Fact wrote:

"New World has denounced Holden as a former publicist for the friends of the military fascist government of Japan. Holden actually was secretary of the Seattle Japan Society and is now bitter anti-labor political writer of the reactionary Spokane Spokesmen-Review.

"Holden is being supported by H. D. Chadwick, editor of The Argus. The Argus said editorially, 'There is much to be said in favor of the National Socialism of Germany. Its political philosophy is sound and has been worked out along practical lines by brillian minds'."

Protest Navy Yard Firing of Negro Worker

A charge that a Negro messenger was dismissed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard because of discrimination will be brought before Rear Admiral R. J. Marquart, commandant of the yard, Friday by a delegation representing five New York organizations.

A committee to press for the reinstatement of the messengr, Miss Sara Williams, has ben set up by the City CIO Council, the Negro Labor Victory Committee, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Union of Marine Draftsmen, CIO, and the Navy Yard Civil Service Association, CIO.

The committee wired Admiral Marquart for an appointment for this Friday

Funeral for IWO Youth Leader Today

Funeral services for Harold Schachter, fraternal youth leader and labor organizer, who died suddenly at Camp Dix, will be held this morning at 11 o'clock at the Morris Funeral Parlor, 296 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. The burial will take place immediately following at the New Montefiore Cemetery.

Robert Minor, Assistant General Secretary of the Communist Party; Max Bedacht, president of the IWO, and Mac Weiss, Young Communist League leader, will speak at the chapel services. Sol Vail, national youth director of the IWO, will speak at the burial.

Stationed at Camp Dix, New Jersey, only a short period, Schachter, formerly New York Executive Secretary of Young Fraternalists, youth division of the International Workers' Order, succumbed to a fatal illness on April 24. He was 25 years old.

Prior to entering the Army, young Schachter had been a member of the Young Fraternalists National Committee and was a leading builder of the anti-fascist labor fraternity. Born in the Bronx, New York City, he graduated from Madison High School, Brooklyn, New York, in 1935 and became active in the National Student League, which later merged with the American Students' Union.

He later succeeded Sol Vail as Executive Secretary of the Young Fraternalists of New York, which office he held until his untimely death.

Schachter was a member of IWO Lodge 585 in New York and he was also a member of Local 1225, UERMWA. Previously he was employed as a foot press and linotype operator. He is survived by his wife, Ethel Schachter, and his parents.

Press NLRB Vote for Sun Ship Yard

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHESTER, Pa., April 27.—Coming to the support of Sun Shipyard workers—whose application for a National Labor Relations Board poll has not yet been granted, the Delaware County Industrial Union Council has sent its president to Washington to press for favorable action.

The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, claims a majority among Sun's 32,000 workers and seeks to hasten the election date so that workers can help advance production in an organized way and combat management provocations. There is a company union in the yard.

BUY WAR BONDS EVERY PAYDAY

Coming Down the Stretch In 'Worker' Sub Drive

With only four days left to compete for the American History library being offered as a prize to the outstanding section in each County, the competition on **The Worker** renewals is narrowing down.

In the Bronx, three sections are fighting it out for first place: the Upper 8th A.D., the 3rd A.D. and the 6th A.D.

In New York County, two of the smaller sections have shown that it can be done and have moved far ahead of the others. These are the 14th A.D. Yorkville and the 4th A.D. East Side.

The 3rd A.D. Queens, has made notable progress but has much to do to catch up with the 1st and 2nd A.D.

In Brooklyn, the 16th A.D. seems to be a walk in, with none of the sections apparently capable of making it a stiff race for the prize.

The four days remaining may see certain changes in the standing of the Sections. There will be a table at the Royal Windsor ballroom, where sections can turn in their renewals until midnight, Saturday, May 1.

Some sections are planning a special mobilization for Friday night and Saturday which they hope will put them in the running for the prizes which will be awarded by the judges on Saturday night.

Phila. Rally To Hear Hero

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—An American soldier who faced the Japanese at Guadalcanal will bring a fighting message direct from the battlefronts to an open-air May 1 rally which the Communist Party will hold here Friday night at 7 P. M., at Lancaster Ave. and Aspen St.

With the Guadalcanal hero, who will represent the Treasury Department, will be the Rev. M. M. Lewis, Rabbi Gerson Brenner, Irving Fleet, trade union leader, and spokesman for the American Red Cross and the Philadelphia Council of Defense. Thomas Nabried, Communist city chairman, will also speak.

Recruiting News

Ohio Aims at 900 Recruits by May 1

Ohio went "over the top" last week, reaching a total of 730 recruits because of the intensive work ending on Mobilization Sunday, April 18. In that single week 145 new members were recruited.

Everywhere in Ohio the urgent need of a larger and more influential Party is seen. The labor movement is seething over the misinterpretation of the President's Executive Order on Prices and Wages, and the failure to energetically carry through any "roll back of prices" and complete neglect of control of profits and incomes, while throwing out thousands of pending local union cases, which have been dragging for months, dealing with elementary inequalities in wages. In such a situation the appeasers and especially their Fifth Column in labor's ranks— John L. Lewis—is actively spreading confusion and striving to weaken and divide the labor movement. While recognizing the justification of this indignation there is no real mass movement developing as yet, uniting all labor in the state, behind labor's demands, and especially to organize strong community movements which would enforce the price roll back.

There is further need for labor never to forget its central task—as of the entire nation—and to connect and direct its struggles on the wages-prices-profits issue as part of the larger struggle to "get on with the war" and defeat Hitler in 1943 by the immediate invasion of Europe. These and other tasks, especially that of organizing the unorganized and actively participating in the coming municipal elections, demand clarity and action.

The 756 new members in Ohio—and Ohio promises it will be 900 by May 1—joined in common understanding and activity with the 2,300 old Party members, can and should be a powerful factor in meeting these great responsibilities.

It is significant that of the seven big unionized war industry centers of Ohio, four of them—Cleveland, Youngstown, Toledo and Canton—went "over the top" The remaining three, Akron, Dayton and Ohio Valley are still lagging behind. Although with an organized effort this week they could fulfill their responsibilities. **The rest of the country is especially surprised that Akron is lagging behind and feels confident that it will answer this challenge this week.**

Especially gratifying is the campaign in Cleveland itself, where over 400 recruits are already counted and they expect to reach 500 by May 1. This is the first real "break through" in the city itself in a number of years. Similarly important is the decision of Youngstown, already "over the top" to recruit another hundred by July 4 and thus have a membership that tops 500. With this understanding and spirit and in the midst of labor's mass activities, the Communist Party in Ohio promises to grow and prosper.

Kings Leads as Drive Moves Into Last Lap

As the Recruiting Drive reaches its final lap, Kings and New York Counties are running neck and neck in their socialist competition for the Davis-Cacchione loving cup.

Last week New York, which has been trailing Brooklyn for the last four weeks, brought in 105 recruits to its rival's 38, thereby bringing its grand total to 1,233, just ten points behind Brooklyn, which has 1,243.

The branches and sections in both counties are working feverishly this week in order to capture the highly coveted prize.

The competition between Brooklyn and Bronx Counties for an inscribed banner is also a hot one. Last week Bronx brought in 72 recruits, to hit 100 per cent of its goal of 700. Brooklyn's percentage standing is 103.5 per cent.

The competitions will come to an end at the stroke of midnight May 1, at the Victory Ball and Reception given by the State Committee to its new members and to Party and Young Communist League recruiters, at the Royal Windsor, 69 West 66th St.

A booth will be kept open at the Victory Dance until midnight and comrades will be permitted to bring their recruits to the dance or to hand in their application cards and initiation fees at the booth.

The prizes in these competitions, as well as in the many others now going on throughout the state, will be awarded right at the dance after a committee of judges has studied the results and decided on the winners.

Israel Amter, Gil Green, Ben Davis, Pete Cacchione and other leaders of the State Committee, will be on hand at the ball to greet the new members and their recruiters.

The music will be provided by the Robbins Twins Swing Orchestra; the entertainers will be Laura Duncan and Miriam Craig.

Murray Raps State Dep't on Refugee Parley

WASHINGTON, April 27.—CIO President Philip Murray denounced the State Department's action in barring representatives of U. S. war relief groups from the current U. S.-British refugee conference at Bermuda, in a statement here Monday night.

In the statement, he said he acted in response to an appeal from the General Federation of Jewish Labor at Palestine, which urged that public opinion be brought to bear on the conferees by a CIO delegation and other groups outraged by Axis treatment of European Jews.

"It was our desire and intention to send outstanding officers of the CIO to the current conference in Bermuda to report the sentiments of our membership," he said.

"To our dismay, we have been informed that this conference is behind closed doors, and that we will not be permitted to appear. We appeal to you that the voice of the people's organizations of the United Nations should be heard at this conference. The closed-door policy gives us deep concern that this conference might be a mere diplomatic nicety . . . we urgently request that you reconsider . . . and admit our representatives to be heard on this tragic and urgent matter."

Participation in the meeting has been limited to official representatives of the State Department and British foreign office.

Which would you like to hear from?

1. A Red Army Man
2. A Red Navy Man
3. A Red Army Nurse
4. A Guerrilla Fighter
5. A Collective Farmer
6. A Soviet Student
7. A Donbas Coal Miner
8. A Steel Worker
9. A Woman Factory Worker
10. A Soviet School Teacher

Etc.

THE National Council of American-Soviet Friendship is initiating a "Correspondence for Friendship" campaign. In the near future it will transmit hundreds of thousands of messages from Americans to Soviet citizens which will lead to correspondence between individuals of the U.S.A. and the USSR.

Write for correspondence cards which come five in a package. Get them for yourself and for interested friends. Above is shown the address face of one of these cards.

Your messages will be forwarded by the Council to Soviet citizens in the groups designated by you.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
232 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Please send me.....envelopes each containing 5 correspondence cards.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....
34

Dodgers Beat Phils, 4-2, Wyatt Hurls 7 Innings

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Tall Whitlow Wyatt made his first pitching start of the season today against the Phils, and despite the fact that he tired badly in the seventh and had to be replaced by Les Webber, the old Dodger ace was good enough to set back the Coxmen for his first win of the year, 4-2.

The win made it three out of four for the Dodgers and kept them in first place ahead of the Cardinals who shut out the Cubs 7—0 for their third straight victory, two of them by blankings.

There were no big innings today as the Phils opened their home season before a meager crowd, but the Dodgers pecked away successfully off Schoolboy Rowe, who started, Charlie Fuchs and the veteran Si Johnson. The Bums scored one apiece in the second, third, fourth and ninth innings. The Phils were first to tally, pushing a run across in the first and one more in the seventh, and although they threatened to score again a number of times they were never able to come through with the needed hit.

The Dodgers' first run came in the second when Billy Herman doubled and Alvy Glossop rammed a single into left.

The second tally came in the next frame when Vaughan got a life on an infield error and chased across the plate on Joe Medwick's double to left field. . . . They added another in the fourth on a single by Glossop, an infield out by Mickey Owen and a single by Wyatt who seems intent upon holding on to the claim of being the best hitting-pitcher in the league.

In the seventh, Wyatt tired and when the first batter, Merril May, singled to right, Durocher yanked him and put in Les Webber. Webber got Eddie Stewart out but Livingston shot a single to center field and when Augie Galan momentarily fumbled the ball, May went to third and Livingston to second. May scored a moment later on pinch hitter Chuck Klein's long fly to Paul Waner in right field. . . **The Phils scored their first run in the first when Danny Murtaugh and Ronny Northey pulled a double steal—the former scoring and the latter going to second.**

BROOKLYN	..011 100 001	—4	9 4
Philadelphia	..100 000 100	—2	5 3

Wyatt, Webber (7) and Owen; Rowe, Fuchs (5), Johnson (8) and Livingston.

Sox Hand Yanks First Loss, 5-1

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, April 27. — Tall Tex Hughson, ace of the Red Sox pitching staff who won 21 games last season, handed the New York Yankees their first loss of the 1943 season today when he held the McCarthymen to one run as his teammates banged out five off the hurling of Marius Russo, Atley Donald and Tommy Byrne. . . .

Hughson's effort was notable in that he gave up all of 12 hits with his one run—a feat which is quite a rarity anywhere. . . . The Yankees got their run in the ninth when the game had already been decided. The Sox, in ending the Yankees' winning streak at three, got one in the first, one in the fourth, two in the sixth and one more in the eighth.

Giants Hit Hard, Beat Boston, 11-3

The Giants opened their home season at the Polo Grounds yesterday before one of the smallest crowds in all Giant history, but what the occasion lacked in financial success it made up for with splendid artistic success as the Otters won 11-3, slugging out 10 hits, most of them smacked squarely on the nose. . . .

The Giants were never behind, as Bill Lohrman, making up for his defeat at the hands of the Dodgers last week, held the Braves to two runs in the first four innings, during which time his teammates were slamming Jim Tobin for six runs, three of them coming in the fifth when rookie Sid Gordon bashed a homer into left field with two men on. . . .

The Giants added five more in the eighth when they teed off for five hits and got three walks. . . .

SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston	.001 010 100	—3	10 2
NEW YORK	.021 030 05x	—11	10 1

Tobin and Masi; Lohrman and Poland.

Cincinnati	....000 100 000	—1	5 0
Pittsburgh	....000 000 13x	—4	10 0

Starr, Shoun (8) and Mueller; Klinger, Lanning (8) and Lopez, Baker (8).

Chicago	.....000 000 000	—0	5 0
St. Louis	.....501 001 00x	—7	12 0

Derringer, Fleming (1), Barrett (8) and Hernandez; M. Cooper and W. Cooper.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NEW YORK	...000 000 001	—1	12 2
Boston	.....100 012 01x	—5	6 1

Russo, Donald (6), Byrne (8) and Dickey; Hughson and Peacock.

Cleveland	.....000 000 400	—4	8 1
Chicago	.....000 000 020	—2	4 3

Harder and Desautels; Lee, Maltzberger (7) and Tresh.

"Seamen Make Great Boxers"—

Commenting upon the inauguration of a monthly sports night at the United Seamen's Service club for officers and men of the merchant marine, 30 East 37th Street, where he refereed exhibition boxing bouts in which merchant seamen participated, Arthur Donovan, veteran third man in the ring, declared today that the men who man the cargo ships stack up with the best fighting material he has ever seen.

Donovan, a lieutenant in the maritime service and in charge of the boxing program of the boxing program of the U. S. Merchant Marine Training School at Sheepshead Bay, brought to the club last week eight of the best fighters who along with boys from the Catholic Youth Organization and Trinity Athletic Club mixed it in nine fast three-round bouts to the great joy of the seamen who packed the club's recreation hall.

"Boxing," the famous referee added, "is invaluable as a morale builder among merchant seamen. It is particularly useful aboard ship for letting off steam on the dangerous, nerve-wracking voyages made in convoys through submarine-infested oceans."

'Snuffy' Stirnweiss no 'Scooter' Rizzuto, But He's Plenty Good

By Nat Low

Joe McCarthy is not the easily-enthusiastic type. The Yank boss, in fact, takes things with a great calm and hesitancy. Thus when he comes right out and says a guy is good—then you can bet your last copper that the guy in question is indeed good.

Well, listen to what Joe has to say about George "Snuffy" Stirnweiss.

"I have never had a more apt pupil on this ball club. If you watched Stirnweiss in our first three games at the Stadium you have seen him do a lot of things expertly—as expertly as any first year man ever did. This boy will get better, too, as the season rolls along

"He has not only picked up defensive pointers quickly but is in a fair way becoming a much more valuable hitter than he was with Newark last year. (Stirney has six hits to date, three of them coming in the Red Sox game on Saturday.) Every now and then you will see a youngster hit better in his first year in the majors than he ever did in the minors. Johnny Pesky of the Red Sox was one of those last year. Stirnweiss is going to be another.

"A big factor in George's play recently has been his lighter weight. He reported to the club far too heavy but has already dropped ten pounds. When he drops five or six more he will be in real good shape."

All that McCarthy says about Stirnweiss is, of course, very true, and the rookie tobacco-chewing shortstop will no doubt improve more and more with steady play and hints and tips from McCarthy. Yankee fans who were expecting the ex-Newark base-stealing champion to burn up the base paths have been slightly disappointed in the kid who are comparing him with Phil Rizzuto.

The comparison is unfair to the present Yankee shortstop. It is unfair because there are few short stops in basball who could carry the little Flea's grove. Rizzuto, besides being a fielding marvel, who with Joe Gordon formed the greatest double play combination in the last generation, was one of the league's best hitters, a wonderful base runner and by far the best bunter in the league.

So it will be some time, if ever, before Stirnweiss will be able to make the fans forget little Rizzuto.

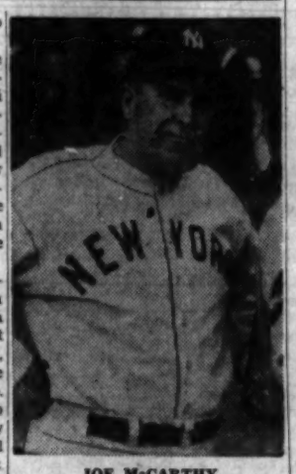
But even if Stirnweiss did have the potential ability to match Rizzuto, theer is little chance of him staying around long enough to develop his talent to the full. Stirnweiss is to report to his draft board at Hartford within the next few days where he will undergo a thorough xamination to determine whether his ulcers are bad enough to have him classified 4F in the draft.

What McCarthy will do if Stirnweiss is called up to the colors is a big question mark to be settled a little later. But at this writing it is a good bet that Frankie Crosetti, whose one month suspension will be up soon, will take over his old job. Or if Frankie proves too old and too slow to do the job, he will probably be shifted to third and young Bill Johnson will move over to short. All in all, McCarthy's problems will be acute if Stirny goes as seems quite likely at this time.

* * *

YANKEE NOTES

Young Bill Johnson at third has been coming in for his share of praise too. The Newark youngster, who was Stirnweiss' playing mate with the Bears last year, has brought cheers from the Yanks with his play at the hot corner, especially the way he comes in for bunts. In doing this little stunt, he resembles Red Rolfe, one of the real masters of the trick.



JOE McCARTHY

Ed Grant, Old Giant Ace, Belongs in Hall of Fame

By C. E. Dexter

Whenever you go to the Polo Grounds to watch the Giants play, you'll find a big six-footer standing near the entrance gate on the Eighth Ave. side. His namé is Ernie Viborg, and he's the superintendent of the plant, whose duty is to solve any all problems which come up in the relationship between the fans and the club.

Ernie is a veteran of the last war, who would have re-enlisted in this one if he had not been stricken ill last year. Back in 1917-18, he stood on the bridge of new destroyers making their trial runs, and guided them through U-boat infested waters.

He's always been keenly patriotic—and he's always been a John J. McGraw man. He looks back to the old days of the "Master" with sentiment, and today he's strong for Mel Ott, John J. McGraw's boy wonder, now manager of the Giants.

During the quarter century since 1918 Ernie has been active in organizing the Eddie Grant Post of the American Legion. Eddie Grant was John J. McGraw's third baseman, in 1916. When war came to America in the spring of 1917, he responded to the call, and was made a captain.

He fought in the battle of the Argonne, and lost his life in that crucial defeat for German arms.

Today Ernie Viborg is campaigning for the addition of Capt. Grant's name to baseball's Hall of Fame up in Cooperstown, N. Y.

It happens that Capt. Grant was the only big league ball player who was killed in action. His memory has been kept green by the Legion post which bears his name. In centerfield is the plaque which commemorates his heroism, and throughout the years, on Memorial Day, the post members have marched there, while taps were played, and the great crowd of fans stood silent.

Baseball's hall of fame would be honored by the entrance of Eddie Grant into the Valhalla of baseball immortals. He was not a great star like Ruth, Gehrig, Cobb, Mathewson, Radbourne or Cy Young. But he does symbolize the finer side of patriotic devotion which has moved many a young ball player of the present generation to quit the diamond for the battlefield.

Ernie Viborg wants to know what Daily Worker readers think about admitting Grant to the Cooperstown coterie of record-breakers. It seems to me that he belongs there—he tried to smack a home run for his country that day in the Argonne. He was nipped out at the plate, but not before he had helped crush the enemy. The Baseball Writers' Association of America chooses Hall of Fame members. They can do no greater honor to baseball than by placing Eddie Grant's name up there with Sisler's, and Lajoie's and Walter Johnson's. . . .

PERSONAL BUT NOT PRIVATE...

By DAVE FARRELL

More on the Saga of Leo the Lip

—LOS ANGELES.

In our last take on the Drama of Durocher, the curtain dropped slowly on Our Hero in hock for about twenty grand new notes and dead certain that the Yankees were about to get rid of him.

He was in financial straits for a number of reasons. First he came to the Yankees in '28, the peak year of the lush twenties. The players were free and easy with their dough. They were the best paid in baseball and they invariably drew down five and six thousand dollar bonuses from world series. They played handsome ball and they lived high and wide. Everybody gave them credit and they wrote checks and IOUs with careless abandon.

Durocher was no exception. He liked New York's best tailors and the exciting, if you want to call it that, life of Broadway. He was in and out of the market, on advice from the fair weather boys who were "in" on everything. The only sensible thing Leo did with his dough was to buy his family a nice house within a stone's threw from the Stadium.

And Miller Huggins, the only person who had any faith in him died in 1929. The club did not win the pennant and two weeks after the Yankeeless World Series was over came Black Thursday and you know what happened to the market. By the time Leo sifted through the ashes, all he could find were tabs of indebtedness to the tune of $20,000 and the consciousness that he was through with the Yankees. He was "waived out" of the American League because word was out that he was too hot to handle.

Sidney Weil, a good guy who had no business in major league baseball, took a chance and signed him for the Cincinnati Reds. Weil was a help. At least he started the kid, Leo was only 24 then, on a way out of his financial morasse. Weil didn't have much of a ball club, but he had a second baseman named Horace Ford and a smart manager named Dan Howley. Dan helped Leo over some tough spots and with Ford's help at the keystone, Durocher led the loop in two-out plays. But in spite of this the Reds wound up seventh, eighth and eighth while Leo was in Cincinnati.

At Long Last a Break

But in '33, Durocher found the elusive turn in the lane. He was sold to the Cards where he met the Swami, Branch Rickey. To this day there are hot stove sessions as to whether he came to the club at Gabby Street's insistence over Rickey's wishes or vica and versa. The Mound City Leo met the Missus, a smart dame with a dollar, owner of a thriving shop for milady of Missouri.

The next season Frisch snatched the helm away from the Old Sarge and that year, paced by the hottest infielding seen in the NL in many a moon, and les Freres Dean on the mound, the Cards stole a pennant in the last week from the Giants. They went on to win the Series from the Tigers in seven hectic games. And Leo rode the beam. He really was something to watch, tough, aggressive and mostly always right. This time he was no intruder barging into baseball's royalists, as he had been on the Yankees. Instead he was the kingpin, the guy that made the set-up. And he knew it. He was so irreverential that came the day when Frisch, who never has been known for his serenity, couldn't take the riding he was getting from Little Leo.

The stories they tell of the vendetta between these two would fill many and many a column. And the wind-up was that Onkle Franz is supposed to have made the peace with Leo and then gone to Rickey and said, **"Give this guy transportation."**

Now it so happened that in '37 Leo had a bad year. And the Branch has always prided himself on knowing the exact moment when a player is beginning to find too much grease on the toboggan. At any rate he, as the expression has it, "palmed him off" on the Dodgers. He came to Brooklyn at the psychological moment. Because in spite of his one-time popularity with the fans as a pitcher, Burleigh Grimes was one of the worst managers in baseball. A manager is supposed to be an executive who can get the most out of his material through loyalty, charm and inspirational qualities. "Bolly" couldn't have gotten more than two dimes from his players if he had asked for the change of a two-bit piece. It was obvious that a new head man was needed.

Though many were called, P.S. Leo got the job. He has had his ups and his downs. And even though the gent who sent him away from St. Loo holds the purse-strings on the Dodgers, Leo still has the job. How long he'll hold it is problematical. But one thing is certain. If the club should fall further back than five games out of first place, you know the lyrics, **"There's gonna be some changes made."**

If there's a moral to this yarn, for all I know it's, "No matter how thick the glass, you can always break it with an axe."

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 times minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P. M.

Tonight
Manhattan

FOLK DANCING UNDER instructions of Ann Agin. Polka, Troika, Tarantella, etc. Social Dancing and Ping Pong. Subs. 25c. 13th St. Playhouse, 52 E. 13th St. 8 P.M.

Coming
Manhattan

GREAT MAY DAY Rally, Saturday, May 1st, 8 P.M. Town Hall. Speakers: Foster, Darcy. Famous Soviet film: "General Suvorov." Admission 29c-57c.

Brighton

UNITED BRIGHTON COMMITTEE for R.W.R. presents a Spring Festival and Bazaar, at the Hi-Ho Casino, Ocean Parkway near Boardwalk. Friday, April 30, May 1 and 2, day and night! Bargains galore, colorful entertainment. Combination for 3 days, 50c. Friday or Sunday 25c. Saturday, dancing by Alexander Kutin's Balalaika Orchestra. Tickets in advance at 405 Brighton Beach Ave.

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Labor Pioneers Will Be There Too on Sunday

(Continued from Page 1)

in every great labor parade since he joined the union in 1893.

"I owe everything I have to the labor movement," said John Arndt at the Yorkville office yesterday afternoon.

"I learned my trade at a village near Brandenburg, Prussia, where apprentices worked for their board without any wages. I came to America in 1890 and slept on sacks in the bakeries, where I worked, and lived on the scraps that they fed to the bakers at the boarding houses.

"My first wage was just four dollars a week. And I worked 14 hours a night, plus overtime, and 20 hours Saturday.

"Then I joined the union. I've fought with it since. We've cut the hours in half and multiplied the pay. I owe everything to the union."

HATES HITLER

And John Arndt, who has expressed his hatred of Hitler again and again, will be an honored guest of the labor movement of New York at the speakers' stand at the Stadium next Sunday.

John Arndt will go there with his friends, Rudolph Kohler, business agent; Jacob Czik, secretary-treasurer and other anti-fascist leaders of the local.

"I'm proud of my friendship with men like John Arndt," said Kohler yesterday.

"I've seen him in many battles," he added. "As late as 1936, when he was 68 years old, I saw him laughing at an open shop business, who turned a hose on him when he was helping to organize the shop.

"It's men like John Arndt, who have made the labor movement the spearhead of the fight against fascism."

The bakers, said Kohler, will be one of the most enthusiastic groups at the great Second Front demonstration next Sunday.

31,000 Out as Lewis Talks Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

the policy committee's letter noted that the government's proposal for a guaranteed full year employment was accepted by the union but turned down by the operators.

The letter further asserted that steel interests dominating the operators' side of the wage negotiations are in "constant communication with certain political figures in Washington and from them receive encouragement to deny the coal miners of the country an increase in wages."

Asked later to name the "political figures" Lewis declined to amplify.

The letter went on to denounce the War Labor Board because it "wields the headsman's axe against the workers of the country." Along with the letter Lewis released a quotation from chairman William H. Davis of the WLB from a statement Saturday that the mine case will be considered on the basis of the President's Oct. 2 executive order and the subsequent "hold the line" order.

The Davis statement, Lewis charged, is in effect a decision in the miners' case.

The operators departed for Washington whence they were summoned by the WLB to attend the hearings in the case which open this morning.

Lewis continues to ignore the WLB's request that he submit representatives on a panel and attend the hearings. He said he and his policy committee will "hold themselves in readiness" in New York.

The policy committee letter and Lewis' comments left the situation exactly where it stood—on the eve of a strike of 450,000 soft coal miners. That number may grow by another 80,000 if the deadlock at parallel anthracite negotiations is not broken.

STEEL MILLS SHORT

The WLB warned the miners that if a strike takes effect it will not take up the issues in the dispute.

The Lewis strategy is to give the strike the appearance of a "spontaneous" rebellion. An immense network of appointed officials and organizers is his weapon. They need no official instructions to set the "spontaneity" into motion, while Lewis personally assumes no responsibility.

District presidents of most districts have already issued public statements expressing their "opinion" that the miners would not work without a contract. In some cases there is even an outward pretense to express formal opposition to the advance strikes.

The number of miners out in Western Pennsylvania grew to over 20,000 in 38 mines on latest reports. Alabama's strikers were last reported at 7,500 while Kentucky's figure passed 3,500.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word
(Minimum 10 words)

	Daily	Sunday
1 time	.07	.08
3 times	.05	.06
7 times	.03	.05

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CHANGE THE WORLD

The Smooth Talk of One A. A. Berle Is Hardly Convincing to the People

By MIKE GOLD

Bruce Minton, Washington correspondent of the New Masses, gives an interesting thumbnail sketch of A. A. Berle, one of the leading anti-Sovieteers in the State Department.

This same Berle less than a month ago made a buttery speech at Reading, Pa. He accused "meddlers or loose thinkers, or plain liars" of spreading Nazi-inspired propaganda that "public officials are not sufficiently friendly to Russia."

The spotlight of public exposure had been illuminating the anti-Soviet features of Berle a little too fiercely. He was uncomfortable in the glare, also his undercover job was being imperilled. A diplomat must never become too obvious in his intrigues. Mr. Berle had to whitewash himself therefore, and testify as a character witness that Mr. Berle was a saintly friend of democracy and the best fellow-traveling diplomat the Soviets ever had in the U.S.A.

But diplomats should never be so obvious in their intrigues. As Bruce Minton says, "One speech does not make a foreign policy."

A. A. Berle, former liberal, is now a frequent contributor to that vile, stool-pigeoning gazette, the "New Leader." Its main program is to destroy the unity between the United States and the Soviet Union. This group of social-democrats labor to divert the war against Hitler into a war against the Soviets. This is all that they do in the present hour of danger—and such activity aids only Hitler, not the United Nations.

So A. A. Berle has joined them, at almost the same moment that he made his whitewash speech disclaiming any intent on the part of our State Department to surround Russia with a cordon of fascist stooge states.

* * *

One speech cannot make a foreign policy. Deeds outweigh words. A. A. Berle has been associated with almost every anti-Soviet intrigue since he entered the State Department in 1938. He has been closely identified with every policy smacking of Munich (including Munich itself) and with outright appeasement.

Mr. Berle has favored the attitudes leading to deals with traitors like Darlan, to flirtations with Vichy, to appeasement of baby-killing fascist Franco, to support of the fascist stooge Mikhailovitch of Yugoslavia, to intrigue with the Mannerheim gang in fascist Finland, to the shameful provocation of Admiral Standley in Kuibyshev.

It is difficult to believe that General Giraud has suddenly become a liberal democrat, or that General Franco is now a friend of the United States and democracy. It is just as difficult to believe that A. A. Berle has suddenly become convinced of the necessity for an understanding with the Soviets if victory is to be gained over Hitler, and a world of peaceful democracy to ensue out of it.

* * *

"Mr. Berle is a slick little man, sharp, nervous, energetic, volatile, and inordinately vain," writes Bruce Minton. "Now in his middle forties, he still carries over some of the defiant self-assurance of the child prodigy—after all, he entered Harvard College at the age of 14. . . ."

When Mr. Berle repudiates all of his public actions since joining the State Department in 1938, does he mean to imply that he was not quite bright in advocating friendship to the fascists and the mailed fist to the Soviet people?

It would be wonderful if the speech were a true harbinger of a liberal resurrection in the State Department.

All the birds of freedom would sing if the glad tidings came that a little democracy had penetrated into the dark, feudal vaults where fascists plot and counterplot inside our State Department.

But first Mr. Berle ought to get on some platform before a Madison Square Garden audience and repudiate a whole regiment of his friends.

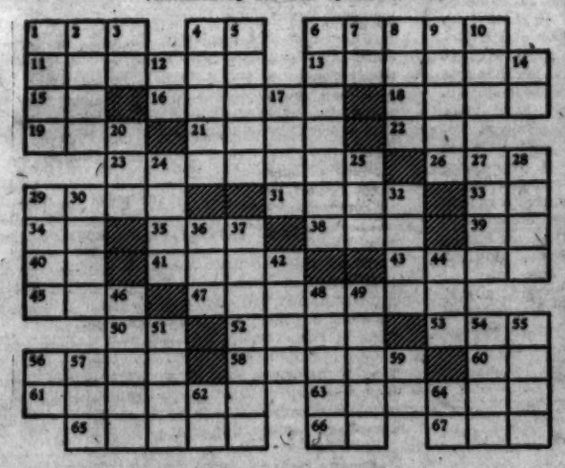
Let him expose and confess al' his secret dealings with the little Austrian pub-crawler, the Archduke Otto, whom Berle has been helping in the effort to restore the Hapsburgs.

Let Berle also tell us about his secret dealings with fascist Horthy's man, the Hungarian fascist leader, Eckhardt, who has had such a big drag with Berle in the past.

There is more rejoicing in heaven over one sinner who repents than the 99 like DeGaulle who were always anti-fascist. But there must be a true repentance, not just a smooth, diplomatic speech. Let Berle tell all. Let him expose the fascist conspirators, some of whom he knew so well. Let him prove his loyalty to the democratic front, by some light cast on the intrigues of the Polish fascists, for example.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



HORIZONTAL
1 Beverage
4 Prefix: down
6 Place of worship
11 Photographic device
13 Game fish
15 Half an elm
16 Freedom from guilt
18 Extent of land
19 Carmine
21 An entreaty
22 3.1416
23 Prime character
26 Parcel of land
29 Tiny insect
31 Game at cards
33 Negative
34 Behold!
35 Short sleep
38 Music: as written
39 Preposition
40 Correlative of either
41 Thrived
43 Sheet of glass
45 Damp
47 Tidier
50 Artificial language
52 Russian river
53 To haul
56 Walk
58 Dropsy
60 Hebrew letter
61 To approve of
63 Approached
65 Groups of players
66 A clay pipe (colloq.)
67 Abstract being

VERTICAL
1 Genus of maples
2 Path
3 Printer's measure
4 Falls in drops
5 Bird of prey
6 Assaults
7 Note of scale
8 To corner
9 Month
10 Fish eggs
12 Teutonic deity
14 Symbol for sodium
17 Chickens
20 River in Scotland
24 Warbled
25 To consume
27 River in Siberia
28 Pitch
29 To stream
30 Learning
32 Strip of cloth
36 Part of circle
37 Pills
42 Unsightly plant
44 Skill
46 An instant
48 Concerning
49 Denominated
51 Great Barrier Island
54 Obvious
55 Marries
56 Southern state (abbr.)
57 To perform
59 Cooled lava
62 After noon (abbr.)
64 Prefix: again

Answer to Saturday's Puzzle

Scenes from Underground China

By David Platt

Two thousand years ago, the ancient Chinese stretched a white screen made out of cloth across two bamboo poles. An oil lantern threw a ray of light upon the screen. People gathered to witness the curious contraption. Somebody began strumming an instrument. A stirring drama was enacted with puppets made of translucent colored material which gave them a remarkably lifelike appearance. The result was the first "all-action-dialogue - singing-dancing-music-and-color screen show."

The Chinese have always been great lovers of moving pictures. The first modern movie theatre was opened in Shanghai in 1909. China's picture industry developed enormously in the years 1931-1936 when the nation, united as never before, fought heroically against Japanese aggression and the films reflected the fighting spirit of the Chinese people.

Chinese Make Films In Bombproof Tunnels

With the capture of Shanghai, producers, scenarists, directors, actors, actresses, technicians and studio hands joined the great migration, first to Nanking, then to Hankow, then to Chungking.

Today in the midst of a war to the death with Japan, the film industry in China is carried on in bomb-proof dugouts in Chungking, writes T. Y. Lo, Deputy Chief, Film Section Political Department, Military Affairs Commission of the Chinese Republic, in a recent issue of the Journal of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers.

Let's take a closeup of this underground industry in action—see how it functions. Lo says that not all the work is done in the dugouts. The sound stages are on the surface. But the laboratories and editing and storage compartments are built in tunnels "as deep as 30 feet below the ground," to protect them from falling bombs. What happens when the air raid alarm is sounded?

"Studio lights, cameras, sound equipment, even portions of studio sets and important 'props' are carried down into the dugout. Once there work is resumed. Directors confer with scenarists on scripts, actors and actresses study and rehearse their parts, editors work at their benches, cutting and splicing furiously to the horrible hum of approaching enemy raiders."

China Gets Raw Film From U. S.

What is the productive output of this underground industry? Lo says there are three film studios in Chungking—the China Film Studio, the Central Studio and the Educational Film Studio, all under government control. All three studios together produce about 20 features and 80 short subjects and training films a year. Production figures would be higher, says Lo, but since all raw film has to be imported from the United States, the terrific transportation problem keeps it way down.

What are the films about? Some of them like "Good Husband," are about military service." Others like "Victory Symphony," and "Storm Over the Border" describe famous Chinese victories. Films like "Anti-Tank Methods" tell civilians close to the battleline what part they can play in stopping the progress of the Japanese.

What happens to the films after they are produced? Free China has 11 theatres. The pre-war figure was 375. But more important than the regular theatre outlets are the mobile cinema units controlled by the Political Department of the Military Affairs Commission.

Mobile Units Show Films to Soldiers

According to Lo there are ten such units in China, "Each unit has a captain, two projectionists, two electricians and four carriers." Their job is visiting the villages near the front and showing films to soldiers and farmers.

During a seven-month period beginning January 1940, one unit travelled 3,000 miles from Chungking to Inner Mongolia showing pictures to audience totalling 1,500,000. They journeyed by trucks and on camels. They endured many hardships but it was worth the trouble, writes Lo.

"In Inner Mongolia they showed films to people who had never seen movies before and these people were so elated over the fascinating spectacle that they made up a song, set it to Mongolian music and dedicated it to the unit. The song was named, 'Down with the Little Japanese!'"

Another unit—the 7th Mobile Unit went right behind the Japanese lines and projected films to Chinese in villages in an area the Japanese believed they controlled.

Movies Can Help Win the War

The spirit of these mobile units, says Lo is indicated in the slogan that hangs on the wall of the China Film studio in Chungking: **"Remember—one foot of film properly used is as deadly as a bullet fired against the enemy."**

Lo compares China's "toddling" industry with the "great" American production factory. **"We have yet to grow and to learn. But we share with you the belief that the motion picture is a very effective educational and cultural force. More than that, it is an indispensable means of promoting international understanding and good will."**

Today China's great concern is winning the war. "Let us never forget," concludes the author of the article, "that in the motion picture the United Nations have a powerful weapon that will make a vital contribution toward a glorious victory for justice and democracy." To that we say, amen!

Sasha and Masha, John and Jane Doe of the Soviet Union meet John Doe in the International Workers Order pageant to be presented at Madison Square Garden May 23. The pageant is based on Vice President Wallace's "Century of the Common Man" speech.

Bright Music Lifts Film From Mexico

AY JALISCO, NO TE RAJE, produced by Rodriguez Hnos at the Clasa Studios in Mexico. With Jorge Negrete, Gloria Marin, Chaflan, Angel Garasa, Antonio Bravo, Victor Mendoza and others. Directed by Joselito Rodriguez. Presented by Gustav Mehne at the Belmont.

Starring Jorge Negrete and Gloria Marin, "Ay Jalisco" presents some refreshing musical numbers draped around a flimsy story of revenge and rivalry.

Swearing to avenge the assassination of his father, Salvador Perez Gomez is joined by Chaflan and Mala Suerta. The three gauchos sally forth. After shooting it out with two of the gang, the trio follow the trail of the killers to the father of Salvador's rival for Carmen's hand.

The audience at the Belmont enjoyed the quips and capers in this Mexican version of life on the prairie. The music, of course, is the thing. Included are some tuneful numbers and an amusing duel of serenades.

The film is presented as part of a series with the cooperation of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. English titles are omitted, with the idea of achieving a more intimate approach to the audience, and because of the growing popularity of the Spanish language. We believe, however, that English titles would draw a larger English-speaking audience.

We look forward to the rest of this series of Mexican films. A production of "Simon Bolivar" is among them. NAOMI BYRON.

Free French Meeting

"France Forever," the Fighting French Committee in America will hold a mass meeting on conditions inside France, tomorrow night at Hunter College Assembly Hall, 69th Street, near Park Avenue.

Fernand-Laurent, member of the French Parliament of Paris who escaped from France last December, will give an eye-witness account of the moral and material situation in France.

Other speakers who will address the meeting include Edgar Ansel Mowrer, lecturer and journalist; Henry Torres, member of the Executive Committee of France Forever, and Eugene J. Houdry, National President of France Forever. Two short films on Fighting France will be shown.

Swing Band Sells Bonds

By way of celebrating their 1,000th consecutive broadcast on NBC, April 16, Fred Waring and the musicians of his "Pleasure Time With Victory Tunes" programs staged their own War Bond Drive at rehearsal on THE day. In ten minutes they turned in a sum that averaged $1,000 a man. The anniversary program featured numbers picked by Waring men who have gone to war.

PAUL ROBESON

Robeson to Sing to 60,000 At Stadium Rally Sunday

The magnificent voice of Paul Robeson has been heard around the world and back again many times during his career, yet next Sunday he'll sing to his first Yankee Stadium audience—60,000 Americans at the Labor Unity for Victory rally.

Robeson is a headliner wherever he goes and it's no accident that he is one of the headliners of next Sunday's rally — for Paul Robeson is one of the indefatigable leading Americans who have given endless efforts and devoted their talents to the cause of victory.

Paul Robeson has been singing and speaking out with all his great power against fascism for many years. He went to bat for the brave Spanish people when the democracies were ignoring the invasion of their country. . . . He has done much to make America wake up to the truth about our great Soviet ally—for he has visited the Soviet Union many times and knows its people well.

The great Negro star is a symbol of unity himself. He works constantly for better understanding between his people and other Americans, between all nations and races. He has spoken out courageously against injustice in all forms and his own people look to him perhaps more than to any other man as their trusted, most beloved leader.

It is Paul Robeson's way to sing whenever he speaks and to speak whenever he sings. He will do both on Sunday next at the Stadium, where rain or clear weather the crowds will turn out to demonstrate for unity—for victory over humanity's enemy.

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Editorials **DAILY WORKER** and Comment

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1943

Planted by Berlin

THE Soviet government's swift and merciless exposure of the links which the Polish fascists in London established with Goebbels also exposes something perilous for the United States right within our own borders.

It exposes exactly how, why and by whom the Alter-Ehrlich provocation was planted within the United States.

From the London office of the New York Herald Tribune comes this revelation:

"It is a safe assumption that the Poles would not have taken so tough an attitude toward the Soviet government if it had not been for the widespread support Americans have been giving them in the case of Alter and Ehrlich. . . ."

Combined with the facts given in the Soviet note, this tells the story. It is clear that the Hearst-Dubinsky manipulation of American sympathy for Alter-Ehrlich was the cornerstone to a far-flung conspiracy with its headquarters reaching by devious means to Berlin.

It is quite plain that Goebbels worked out the entire plan together with his Polish fascist friends. The United States was singled out for special treatment. The immediate goal was the weakening of American-Soviet military and political collaboration, with urgent reference to the prevention or delaying of the invasion of Europe.

First, the Alter-Ehrlich "case" was timed to coincide with Berlin's release of the Polish officers "atrocity" fake (the Poles had been massacred by the Nazis). At the same time, Berlin signalled for a revival of "boundaries" friction. The mess was then heavily dosed with Berlin's favorite "menace of communism" drug.

The cook was Goebbels. And the dish was served up piping hot in the United States by the eager hands of pro-fascists of the Hoover-Hearst stripe, by professional Soviet-haters of the Social-Democratic Dubinsky circles, and by whomever they could dupe, deceive or blackmail into their conspiracy.

The whole matter was made especially sinister by the covert encouragement given to this anti-Soviet attack by high government officials of the type of Bullitt and Berle in the State Department and by Ambassador Standley in Moscow.

We hope that such persons as Senator Mead of New York and Mayor LaGuardia now have a better view of the roles to which they had been assigned by the wire-pullers behind the Alter-Ehrlich provocation. We hope that it will be clear to others within the labor movement who may have been deceived by the Dubinsky trickeries that they can now see how unwittingly they were serving as part of a world-wide plot behind which stood the Polish fascist agents of none other than Goebbels of Berlin.

•

THE Alter-Ehrlich propaganda and the other anti-Soviet incitements accompanying it were, and still remain, a time-bomb planted inside America.

It was to corrupt and weaken the national defense and military policy of the United States that the Alter-Ehrlich "case" was shipped to America by Berlin via the Polish fascist emigres in London.

It is high time that this truth were learned, that the lessons of this exposed conspiracy be taken to heart.

A greater vigilance against Goebbels' tricks and a firmer determination to isolate and combat the carriers of anti-Soviet poison in America are necessities for our national security and our victory.

The press complaint that the Soviet exposure of the Polish cliques constitutes a "victory for Goebbels" is a harmful continuation of the ambiguities and evasions which gave Goebbels his opportunity.

Goebbels indeed had his victory when the American press swallowed wholesale the Alter-Ehrlich and "boundaries" propaganda. But Goebbels received his defeat at the hands of the Soviet government.

It is up to every win-the-war American to consolidate this common victory over Goebbels by making it impossible for anti-Soviet provocateurs, even when they are disguised as "socialist" humanitarians, to operate either within the labor movement or the nation.

Lewis' Battlefront

JOHN L. LEWIS is seeking to shift the battlefront from Tunisia, Guadalcanal and the soon expected European theatre to the hills of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the rest of the Appalachian region.

This is the only meaning that the mine strike wave he and his henchmen are inspiring, could have. He is playing the so-called "labor part" of the long planned effort of his America First associates to shift the fire away from Hitler.

This policy is as foreign to the interest of the miners as any act designed to weaken our fighting forces. The miners must not be dragged into playing Lewis' game. Their interest lies with the rest of the labor movement: in full maintenance of the pledge to keep production and supplies for our armed forces flowing; in full support of our commander-in-chief. With the full backing of the labor movement the miners can and will win a redress of their grievances.

To meet the crisis, and to avoid the very situation that Lewis seeks—occupation of the mines by troops—the government should act swiftly. Whether Lewis appears at the War Labor Board's hearings or not, whether the operators agree or not, the government should take over and operate the mines on the basis of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins' proposal—full year guarantee of work to every miner.

This is war—war for the life of America and all the world's civilization. It is time this was put to Mr. Lewis and his henchmen emphatically. The miners have nothing in common with his America First policies, and will support the government.

At Stadium Sunday

BULLDOZING of outstanding public officials, because they will address Sunday's Yankee Stadium meeting, was opened up Monday by the Howard-Hearst defeatist press. The **New York Post**, too, hurried to ape these red-baiting tries at disruption of the giant win-the-war rally.

But yesterday, New York's workers were already heard from in reply. They were making a resounding answer to such shoddy anti-Americanism. In hundreds of local unions additional attendance for the united-labor-for-victory meeting was being rolled up. The outpouring of thousands at the Stadium Sunday, it was agreed, is the proper manner in which to rebuke those who pander to defeatism.

What the **World-Telegram** and the press which followed its red-baiting are up to is, after all, an old game. They are plotting to work up a red scare which would disturb and disrupt the rally. In doing this, they are gunning for the objectives to which the meeting is dedicated.

What this press is doing in reality is trying to beat down public expressions for the invasion of Europe now, for national and international labor unity, for all the other victory purposes which the Yankee Stadium demonstration will advance.

The power of New York's workers back of the war effort will be demonstrated to all America by an impressive turn-out at the Stadium meeting.

Alabama Plan Threatens Independence of Tuskegee

By James W. Ford

At the direction of Governor Chauncey Sparks the Alabama State Legislature plans to offer $100,000 to Tuskegee Institute for graduate work in exchange for six memberships on the Board of Directors of the Institution. Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, New York liberal, is chairman of the Board. Dr. Frederick F. Patterson, distinguished Negro educator, is president of the institution.

James W. Ford

This offer strikes at ordinary democratic rights of a private public institution and also at educational achievements made for Negro citizens, even in the face of Southern jim-crow policies. It is regretable, if the reports of the Negro press are true, that Dr. Schieffelin is in favor of the proposition of the Alabama Governor.

The offer of money accompanied by a demand for participation in control of an institution is not new. We already have the experience of Fisk University. In this experience every Negro and friend of Negro education will recognize at once the danger of this proposal of the governor of Alabama. Many years ago a militant and successful fight was made by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois to prevent Fisk University from coming under control of the State Legislature of Tennessee.

The press reports that the Tuskegee Institute board of directors meeting in New York Monday night accepted the proposal of Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama through which the State of Alabama would nominate six men to the board in return for a grant of $100,000.

• • •

Tuskegee Institute was founded in 1881 by Dr. Booker T. Washington. It has grown in the short span of 61 years from "a shanty and church" into a world famous college.

Tuskegee Institute covers thousands of acres of land and husbands cattle and farm culture. It is a pre-eminent industrial and technical school. It has a modern hospital for the care of World War Veterans and people of the community and is tended by highly skilled Negro physicians. The physical surroundings consist of scores of stately buildings that would add credit to any university in America. It is a large community of beauty, efficiently organized and operated. Since its inception the institution has brought thousands of dollars directly and indirectly into the treasury of the State of Alabama. Thousands of students have been graduated. They occupy positions of leadership and distinction in the nation. Tuskegee was founded as a normal and industrial institute. In 1932 it became an accredited class "A" college.

Tuskegee's unique educational methods influenced educational methods in countries abroad such as Denmark and others.

CARVER'S WORK

The outstanding scientific work of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, and his contribution to upbuilding horticulture in the South, and his distinctive scientific endeavors and discoveries for the nation at large are enough to signalize the service which Tuskegee has rendered to the Negro people and the nation.

These achievements of Tuskegee as well as those of many other Negro educational institutions were made in the face of violent opposition of Southern ruling classes. During its stormy existence Tuskegee was threatened with destruction by fire and mobs.

Tuskegee, Hampton, Howard, Fisk, Wilberforce, Talladega and many other Negro schools stand as monuments of culture despite inadequate funds, thanks to the courage and foresight of great leaders, Negro and white.

Governor Spark's offer does not come from a democrat or from friends of the Negro people. It comes from sources which are anti-democratic and anti-Negro. The Board of Directors of Tuskegee cannot accept the offer of Governor Sparks without doing a dis-service to the Negro people. In considering acceptance or rejection of the proposition, the Board should be governed by the special position which the Negro people occupy in American life and by democratic rights for which this nation is now engaged in a great war. The offer as it stands should be rejected forthwith.

If the State of Alabama had wanted genuinely to keep Tuskegee, it would not have accompanied its offer of $100,000 with the demand for six directorships. The Alabama Governor gives money like a businessman set on guarding his special interests. This is an insult to the ability of the Directors, who have so far run this million-dollar institution successfully. It is offered in the hard and calculated spirit of big business that expects the right to control for its money. The interests of the Alabama governor and the anti-Negro elements are Southern ruling class interests. Their aim is to keep the Negro people in an inferior status by lowering their standards of education and by holding back their cultural development. One has only to consult the record to prove this.

JIM CROW POLICY

(1) Governor Sparks is the same man who delivered a speech at Tuskegee on Founder's Day in which he declared: "There are two fundamentals which I have always announced and which I reiterate. These I think are essential to the happiness of the two people—first, absolute racial segregation; second, independent racial development."

In one breath, Governor Sparks speaks of "absolute segregation" and at the same time about "independent racial development" which proves that this national liberation war has stirred up such deep currents for freedom and democratic rights that even the Governor of Alabama is forced to use demagogic words about "independent racial development" to try to cover up his bias. But these words do not come from the mouth of a democrat or friend of the Negro people. These are words of a Hitlerite racialist.

If one wants another example of the Southern ruling class pattern let us listen to utterances of Congressman John Rankin on the floor of the House of Representatives. The Mississippi Congressman proposed four solutions for the Negro problem, namely, "one of them is extermination. Another one is deportation which is impossible, especially at this moment. Another would be amalgamation, which would destroy the white man's civilization."

The fourth method, adopted as the solution by the Mississippi Congressman, is "segregation," under which the "Negro would have a better time." "In Mississippi," John Rankin declared, "the Negro has a better time because he behaves himself and gets protection. We see that he is not disturbed."

This is the Southern ruling class pattern of people who are repudiating the Four Freedoms and the principles which shape the nation's policy in this war. They are responsible for Hitler-like abuses of the Negro people which arouse their indignation and cause our colored allies to question the sincerity of the United States in this war.

(2) Let us examine the educational standards of the State of Alabama, which is one of the richest industrial and agricultural states in the South. In 1930 the average expenditure was $36.43 for each white pupil and $10.09 for each Negro pupil. In one county it was $57 per white child and $1.51 per Negro child. Yet Governor Sparks and the Alabama State Legislature who are responsible for this deplorable inequality want to control Tuskegee Institute.

(3) Alabama is one of the most vicious anti-labor states. It is notorious throughout the nation for its anti-labor Congressman Hobbs, whose anti-labor bill (H.R. 653), has already passed the House. This bill is regarded by labor as a threat to the whole trade union movement and disruptive of national morale.

(4) Governor Sparks was elected as an "improvement" over the notorious Frank Dixon, who shamefully betrayed the remaining Scottsboro boys now languishing in prison in Alabama. Governor Sparks has not raised one finger to release these innocent boys.

(5) The State of Alabama is one of the states where hundreds of thousands of white and Negro citizens are prevented by a poll tax from exercising their constitutional rights to vote. The Alabama State Executive Committee of the Democratic Party was the first to start a revolt against President Roosevelt and the Administration's war effort. Last year Ex-Governor Frank Dixon rejected the President's Executive Order against discrimination in the state's war industries.

HOPEFUL SIGN

The Negro people want collaboration with whites, but for freedom and not for maintaining enslavement. A hopeful sign came out of the conference of white Southerners held at Atlanta a few weeks ago. The conference extended a hand of collaboration for bettering Negro-white relations which was brought forward by the Durham Conference of Southern Negro leaders last Autumn. The Durham Conference outlined a program to meet discrimination that faces the Negro people and hampers their effectiveness in the war effort. The Atlanta Conference of white Southerners showed an awakening in the South to Axis danger to the special interests of the South as a part of the threat to the national existence of the entire nation. Of great importance is the growth of the labor movement in the South which is vitally concerned with breaking down discrimination and bringing about Negro-white unity to win the war. Tuskegee can look to these forces as sources of aid and friendliness.

During and following Reconstruction, Negro educational institutions were aided with finances and moral support from northern liberals. The Freedman's Bureau established by Congress through the insistence of President Lincoln set about the task of dealing with Negro education. Union Civil War Generals like Howard and Fisk, who founded the universities which bear their names, gave their lives in service to Negro education. Following these there were other sources of aid. This heritage must not be lost. It must be carried forward. Organized labor which has come forward as the backbone of the nation is ably fitted to help educational institutions of the Negro people, and in doing so help itself. What would a few hundred thousands of dollars mean to the trade unions which have more than twelve million members, including nearly a million Negro members? Labor has already started and done a splendid job in breaking barriers to the economic advancement of Negro workers.

The challenge of Governor Sparks is a challenge to labor. Cultural limitations is only one aspect of oppression of the Negro people. There are several others including economic oppression which together constitute the basis of the entire jim-crow set-up.

Facts on the War Economy

By Labor Research Association

Incentive Wages in Wartime

The President's hold-the-line Executive Order of April 8 has aroused a great deal of discussion concerning the desirability of extending incentive wage plans in war industries. The need for more and more production is still obvious despite business-as-usual, now-we-can-relax attitudes prevailing in some Washington circles. The maximum production and the maximum efficiency of production are still most urgently needed as a part of the wind-up preparations for the opening of the Second Front.

INCENTIVE PAYMENTS LEGALLY APPROVED

The President's Order specifically exempts from the wage-freezing provisions "reasonable adjustments of wages and salaries in case of promotions, reclassifications, merit increases, incentive wages or the like, provided that such adjustments do not increase the level of production costs appreciably or furnish the basis either to increase prices or to resist otherwise justifiable reductions in prices."

This provision in effect gives the "go ahead" signal for carrying out the National War Labor Board's General Order No. 5 of Oct. 14, 1942, which permits increases in the wages of individual workers, without approval of the Board if they are made as a result of "increased productivity under piece-work or incentive plans." This ruling has been interpreted as applying mainly to previously existing incentive plans. But it is now understood that the War Labor Board is preparing directives which would make it possible for regional boards to approve new incentive plans also, provided they do not raise the cost of production.

In a letter to CIO unions, April 13, relating to the President's Order, President Philip Murray, referring to the part permitting more pay for more production, said: "This general category is one that promises to be of extreme importance to labor and should be examined very closely, because on the one hand it would result, if successfully utilized, in increased earnings for the workers, and, on the other hand, will increase war production."

President Murray listed certain guarantees that should be incorporated in wage agreements relating to incentive plans. They included a guarantee against lowering of hourly or incentive rates and a guarantee of a minimum 40-hour week to avoid lay-offs during the week resulting from poor managerial scheduling of work.

NOT NEW IN U. S. INDUSTRY

Piece-work, bonus and other incentive wage plans are, of course, not new in American industry. They have long been used in such industries as steel, electrical equipment, machinery, meat packing, rubber and wearing apparel. They have been used by such companies as U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, General Electric, Westinghouse, Goodyear and Goodrich. Experience in these and other plants has led engineering authorities to conclude that production per man in plants working on the incentive basis is approximately one-third greater than in comparable plants where pay is figured on a straight hourly basis.

In former years, and especially during the crisis and depression years when millions were out of work such incentive schemes were certainly not popular with labor. They realized that many wage payment devices contributed to unemployment.

Many of the plans were introduced in such a way that the worker actually produced more while receiving little or no increase in pay. Sometimes the standards set up imposed an intolerable strain on the workers, and in the days when labor was still unorganized in the basic industries the workers were in no position to prevent these schemes from being turned into the most vicious form of speed-up.

Labor's position on these schemes has undergone a considerable change, especially under the impact of war needs. With its powerful industrial unions in steel, rubber, electrical manufacturing and other basic industries, labor is now in a position to insist on proper safeguards in the introduction of incentive plans.

The outstanding results of incentive pay in the British war factories have also been noted, as well as the miracles of production, both in peace and war, that have been performed under the Stakhanovite system of graduated piece-work in the Soviet Union.

Finally the workers have been confronted with a situation in which virtually the only remaining possibility for increasing pay during the war is through increased output under such plans.

All of this has paved the way for considerable extension of various piece-work and bonus plans which would not only help to break bottlenecks in aircraft, shipbuilding and munitions industries, but would also enable workers to bring home more earnings to meet the still uncontrolled advancing cost of living.

Employers with war contracts are not likely to press for the introduction of these systems unless they are certain that they have labor support.

LABOR INITIATIVE NEEDED

Under these circumstances it is generally agreed that organized labor has to be the initiator for the widespread adoption of incentives. So far there has been no consistent policy and direction among the unions. For example, incentive play is widely used throughout the steel industry. Yet one Pennsylvania local of the United Steel Workers recently ran a full-page ad which included the statement: "United Steel Workers of America is in favor of a policy of flat rates—and for the elimination of all bonus and incentive systems."

Despite these somewhat confusing policies the current wage stabilization situation seems to call for a further extension of incentives, as there are no legal obstacles in the way of obtaining more wages for the workers this way. The unions are certainly now in a position to insist that no production quotas be set unless the workers agree that they are fair and also that the worker is compensated 100 per cent for his increase in output under the plan. Thus the war effort would be definitely advanced and workers' earnings as the same time substantially increased by the further introduction of these plans with the full participation of the unions.

Enemies of Price Control

MAYOR LA GUARDIA'S initiative in using the city law enforcement facilities to enforce price control sets an example to be followed by state, county and city governments everywhere. Local government can have no greater responsibility than to see that the nation's war program is effective.

OPA itself can't do the job. It's been hamstrung by failure of a profiteer-dominated Congress to grant it necessary funds, as well as by the vacillating policies of its directors.

The Mayor's tackling of price enforcement has brought results. Already, over a thousand retailers have admitted price chiseling. The very effectiveness of the work of the city has resulted in howls of anguish from those who would seek additional profit from the war emergency. They're trying to cripple the Mayor through court action by hiding behind legal technicalities. Imagine a situation where a city is barred from enforcing war decrees of the nation when the nation is in a war for its very existence!

The Mayor needs, and should get at once, the expressed support of the people for his job in enforcing price ceilings.

But while enforcement of existing controls is essential, the people and the Mayor have got to keep their eye on Washington. The "Farm Bloc" in Congress is trying to wreck price ceilings by passage of an Agricultural Appropriations Bill which would make drastic food price rises inevitable by eliminating subsidy, incentive and parity payments to farmers. And OPA, far from "rolling back" prices as demanded by the President, yields to "Farm Bloc" pressure at point after point, thereby risking the whole stabilization set-up.

Enforce existing ceilings, yes! At the same time let's exert all possible pressure of the people and the local government to see that the enemies of price stabilization in the nation's capital are decisively licked.

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